REGD. NO. B. 1065

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 311 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

POISON GAS IN ITALIAN WARFARE

Negus Lodges Protest With League

ARSON AND MURDER BY RETREATING ARMY

Abyssinian Archbishop's Appeal To Christian World

ADDIS-ABABA: Dec. 30.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has sent a protest to the League of Nations in connection with the methods of warfare, which are being adopted by Italy.

The Emperor says that on Monday last, during the battle in the Tembien region, the Italians used poison gas.

MURDER AND ARSON.

Further accusations are contained in an official communique, which asserts that during the recent Italian retreats in the Schire and Tembien regions the Italian troops murdered civilians, burned churches and villages and violated women.—Indian Allied News.

VICTIMS OF POISON GAS

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 30.

With reference to the protest which the Emperor of Ethiopia has sent to the League of Nations alleging that the Italians are using poison gas, enquiries have been made of Abyssinian officials on the matter.

These officials quote Ras Imaru and say that the effect of the gas used on Sunday last was not serious but that numerous Abyssinian soldiers are suffering from gas-effected eyes and lungs.—Indian Allied News.

BREACH OF GENEVA PROTOCOL

Ethiopian Protest To League Against Gas Bombing By Italy

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 3.

Charges that the Italians used gas bombs with deadly effect against the unprotected Abyssinians in the recent fighting in Abbiaddi on Dec. 23 have been made in the protest by the Ethiopian Government sent to Geneva declaring that this is in contravention of the Geneva Protocol.

At Abbiaddi there are very few Abyssinians who are equipped with masks and it is reported they covered their faces with wet cloths and shirts similarly as did by the Canadians in Ypres in the first German gas attack in 1915. The exact number of Ethiopian casualties is not known but it is believed that many victims are dying owing to lack of medical attention.

It is alleged that the use of gas is said to have aroused great bitterness among the tribesmen who threatened to give no quarter to the enemy.—Reuter's Special.

APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANITY

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 30.

The Coptic Archbishop of Addis Ababa has sent a wireless message to the heads of all Christian Churches protesting against the action of the retreating Italians who, it is stated, burned churches in the Schire and Tembien regions.—Indian Allied News.

ROME FACED WITH HUGE DEFICIT

War Costs Amount To 20 Million Lire Daily

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME: Dec. 30.

A deficit of 2,030 million lire was recorded in the final figures for the financial year 1934-'35. The war, it is estimated, has cost 20 million lire daily.

Equilibrium will be established by omitting the subsidy to the State Railways and the actual cost of war except the interest charges.

£33,000,000, FOR ETHIOPIAN WAR!

ROME, December 30.

There was a meeting of the Cabinet this morning when the provisions of the 1936 Budget were discussed. The principal question was that of gold remittances for war expenses.

Later the Cabinet adopted a Budget calling for an expenditure of approximately £33,000,000.

With reference to the Paris peace proposals which have now been shelved, Signor Mussolini told the Cabinet that the proposals "were very far from satisfying Italy's minimum requirements".—Indian Allied News.

PEACE TERMS INADEQUATE

Mussolini On Italy's Needs Of Safety And Security

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME: Dec. 30.

Italy's definite rejection of the peace proposals was announced by Sgr. Mussolini to the Cabinet meeting this morning, after which it was officially stated that the proposals were far from satisfactory to Italy's minimum demands especially from the viewpoint of the security of Italian Frontiers, and the lives of Italian nationals and subjects.

Il Duce also explained the military situation in Eritrea and said the early and rapid advance necessitated complicated extensive reorganisation of communications to facilitate the next movement of the mass of soldiers and workmen numbering hundreds of thousands.

The Duce self-satisfyingly declared: "Every war, and particularly a colonial war, has pauses that are absolutely necessary, and especially in a mountainous region like Tigre."

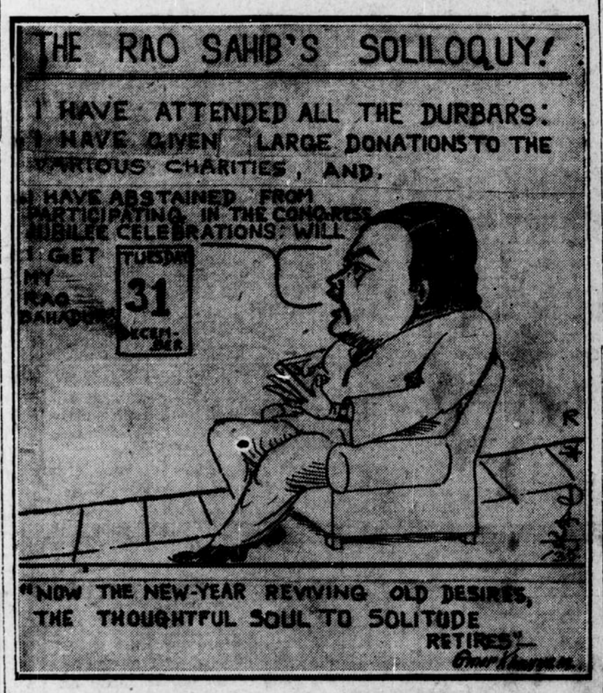
A communique claims that during the recent engagements which were the most important since the outbreak of hostilities, the Italian and Eritrean troops displayed superb daring and courage.

As regards the Sanctions it says, there was no need of any special legislation in view of the high civic patriotism of all classes of people. Italian scientists were busy discovering substitutes for many of the imported raw materials. In view of the special efforts required from war industries the latter were placed under the Commissariat, controlled by General Dallolio.—Reuter.

DAGGAHBUR BOMBED.

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 30.

Four Italian warplanes bombed and machinegunned Daggahbur on the southern front for eight hours in the morning.—Reuter.


THE RAO SAHIB'S SOLILOQUY!
I HAVE ATTENDED ALL THE DURBARS:
I HAVE GIVEN LARGE DONATIONS TO THE VARIOUS CHARITIES, AND,
I HAVE ABSTAINED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE CONGRESS JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS: WILL I GET MY RAO BAHADURI
TUESDAY 31 DECEMBER
"NOW THE NEW-YEAR REVIVING OLD DESIRES, THE THOUGHTFUL SOUL TO SOLITUDE RETIRES".—
Gnani Thomson.

NO SAFE SEATS FOR MacDONALDS

Father & Son Will Be Opposed In Bye-Election

LONDON, Dec. 30.

It is learnt that Mr. Randolph Churchill has intimated his willingness to stand as an Independent Conservative in the forthcoming by-election for Ross and Cromarty where Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is expected to stand as a candidate on behalf of the Liberals.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will also be opposed if he decides to accept the invitation to contest the by-election for the Scottish Universities. Dr. Mavor, who is better known as James Bridie, the playwright, has been asked to stand as an independent Pro-Scottish candidate. If Dr. Mavor accepts the invitation, there will be three candidates opposing Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The others are Professor Gibb, Scottish Nationalist, who contested the previous election and Mr. Clegthorn Thomson, Socialist.—Indian Allied News.

NOTICE.

Wednesday being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Thursday.

STOP PRESS

MUZZAFFARPUR CONGRESS HISTORY SEIZED.

MUZAFFARPUR: Dec. 30.

The Police have seized all copies of "The History of Muzzafarpur Congress," published on the occasion of the Congress Jubilee.—A.P.

SPANISH GOVT. RESIGNS

Split Over Question Of Electoral Alliances Leads To Crisis

PARLIAMENT SUSPENDED

MADRID, December 30

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

The resignation is presumably the result of differences amongst certain Ministers and the Prime Minister on the question of electoral alliances during the forthcoming elections.

Right-wing Ministers expressed a desire that the Government should ally itself to a Right-wing coalition, but the Prime Minister has insisted that such a course would not be possible for the Government.

The resignation of the Cabinet brings about the seventh crisis this year and follows the recent promulgation of a decree by President Zamora suspending Parliament for fourteen days.—Indian Allied News.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS

MADRID, Dec. 30.

President Zamora has requested the Premier to make an attempt to form another Cabinet.

The President has suggested that the Premier should aim at including more Ministers to the Right.—Indian Allied News.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

"Chronicle" Supplement

The "Bombay Chronicle" will publish an Indian Industries Fair Supplement on Wednesday, January 1, 1936.

No United Front At Cost Of Principle

SARDAR'S MESSAGE OF HOPE

Power To Tear New Constitution Is In Hands Of People

"The Indian National Congress through strenuous work, during the last Fifty Years, in the cause of Indian Freedom, has captured the hearts of Indians. People have, by now, realized that the Congress was the only organisation in the country that could fight for their rights.

They know that if India is to be redeemed of its slavery, it can be only through the Congress. Let us all join hands and strengthen the Congress.

The above, in gist, was the message of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, ex-President of the Indian National Congress to the people of India. It was delivered at a meeting held at Tamba-Kanta on Monday night under the auspices of the "C" Ward Distt. Congress Committee in continuation of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee presided.

Loud speakers had been installed and the Bombay National Guards and the Jain Volunteer Corps were in charge of the arrangements. The Jain Volunteer Band also was in attendance.

Mr. Nagindas Master in calling upon the Sardar to address the meeting said that it had been scheduled that Babu Rajendra Prasad should address the meeting, but he could not come due to ill-health.

SARDAR'S SPEECH.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of his Gujerati speech said that it was necessary for the people to understand the secret of the Congress Jubilee celebrations. For the last fifty years the Congress had been serving the nation and its cause of Indian Freedom. Many had laid down their lives in the course of their service, while others had lost their all. Many of them had been reduced to abject poverty. Many such people who had sacrificed, died and laid down their all at the call of the Congress were unknown. People were not aware that such individuals did exist. Yet it was a fact. It was for those thousands and thousands of unknown Congress workers that the Congress Jubilee was being celebrated in every nook and corner of the country. It was due to their work that the Congress had to-day captured the hearts of the people. It was that, that was responsible for the conviction among the people that if there was any organisation in the country that would remove slavery from India it was the Indian National Congress.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

Referring to what the conditions were fifty years ago, and what it had developed into to-day, the Sardar said that the education imparted to the school-going children fifty years ago was such that they were asked to repeat poems which praised God for having sent the Britishers to rule over India. But to-day people had realised that India was their country and the foreigner had no right to rule over India. That in itself was a very great achievement. If everyone of the 35 crores of Indians realised that the Britisher had no right to rule over him, then the Britisher would not remain in India as a ruler a minute longer.

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.

Continuing the Sardar said that he was really pained whenever he heard people becoming helpless and losing hope. It had been said that since the Government of India Act had been passed, there was no other go but to work it. Why should it be worked? Just because some Act has been passed it did not mean that there was no other go for Indians but to work it? As Lokamanya Tilak said Swaraj was every Indian's birthright and he would have it. It was essential that one should work and strive for it instead of despairing because certain Act had been passed by Parliament. Nothing could be achieved if it was not worked and fought for. The power to tear the New Constitution to pieces was in the hands of Indians. There had been talk of unity among all the Parties in India. The Sardar was for such a unity. The doors of the Congress had always been open for everyone. No one were denied the right of entering that great body. But Congress would not consent to give up its goal of Complete Independence nor would it accede to the demand that it should do away with its weapon—The Sardar wanted to know what one could do without a weapon? Should one beat his chest with both hands and demand Swaraj and who would reply to your demand?

Mr. Nagindas Master thanked Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on behalf of his Ward Congress Committee and garlanded him, before he left the meeting for keeping up another engagement.

CONGRESS IS ALIVE.

Mr. Nagindas Master addressing the gathering said that the people who had just listened to the spirited speech of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, would have to strive and sacrifice if Indian Independence was to be achieved. It was only when Swaraj was won that it could be said that the work of the Congress and the people had been done. Referring to those who said that the Congress was to-day a dead force, Mr. Master said that it was not so. The enthusiasm shown by the people during the last Assembly elections and its results; the grand success of the Presidential tour all over the country and the jubiliation of the people all over the country, in every Indian home during the Golden Jubilee celebrations were proof enough that Congress was still a live wire and an organisation to be reckoned with.

COMING OF THE MAHATMA.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally said during the last 25 years there had been a great awakening in the Country and thanks to the advent of Mahatma Gandhi into Indian Politics 20 years ago there had been a lightning change.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, thanked all those who helped to make the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations in the Ward a grand success. There was no doubt at all that the Jubilee had created a lot of enthusiasm among the people and should have convinced the critics that Congress still was the powerful organisation that it was, nay it was stronger. She thanked the Jain Volunteer Corps for its services through volunteers and band and the Bombay National Guards and others.

Lord Reading, ex-Viceroy of India 1921-26, who died yesterday.

LORD READING DEAD

LONDON, Dec 30
Lord Reading Is dead.—Reuter.

(Rufus Daniel Issacs Firt Earl of Reading created in 1917, Lord Warden of Cheque Ports since 1934 was born in London on October 10, 1860 of a Jewish family. He was educated at University College School and later at Brussels and Honaver and after a brief experience of the London Stock Exchange he was called to the Bar in 1887. Rufus Issacs who earned a very good name as a lawyer became a Queen's Counsel in 1898.

IN THE COMMONS

In 1904 he entered the House of Commons as liberal member for Reading and in 1910 was made Solicitor-General and Knighted. The same year he became Attorney-General and in June 1912 was given a seat in the Cabinet,—the first Attorney-General to be so distinguished. In October 1912, Sir Rufus Issacs' name came under unfavourable discussion during the course of the enquiry into the Marconi contracts. But on the retirement of Lord Alverstone in 1913 he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England.

AS FINANCIAL ADVISER

On the outbreak of the World War his advice on financial questions were of great value to the Government and he was responsible for some of the most important measures immediately taken by the Treasury in connection with the situation in the "City". Both at this time and later, his services in the sphere of national finance were indeed invaluable. In 1915 he went to the United States of America as head of the Anglo-French Loan Mission earning golden opinions.

RAISED TO PEERAGE

He was raised to the peerage as Viscount Reading in 1916 and in 1917 again went as special envoy to America. On his return he was created Earl of Reading and in 1917 on the retirement of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, owing to ill-health, went to Washington for a brief period as High Commissioner and Special Ambassador.

AS VICEROY OF INDIA

At the beginning of 1921 he was appointed Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Chelmsford and resigned the Lord Chief Justiceship. Lord Reading married Alice Cohen in 1887. His only child Gerald Rufus Issacs married in 1914, the daughter of Sir Alfred Mond.

His first wife died in 1930 and he married again in 1931, Miss Stella Charnaud. After return from India in 1926 he was made the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the First National Government in 1931.)

IN INDIA

By the time, Lord Reading arrived in India, the Non-co-operation movement had already taken deep root and the whole country presented a spectacle of seething discontent. Though the movement had slackened in its demonstrative aspect, it had assumed a new phase and attention was

(Continued On Page 8—Col. 5)

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Wanted a clue as to know the whereabouts of Mrs. Vishnu Laxmi wife of Ramesh-Chandra Damodar Bhatt. Please give information through R. D. B. Co. "Bombay Chronicle." (5411)

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A young suitable Agrawal boy of reformed views having substantial means of living with special aptitude for Khadi and Charkha for a beautiful girl of nearly 20 brought up in a rich Kadimi or Dasa family. The boy may be Bisa, Dasa, Jain or Marwari Agrawal and may be either Sanatanist or Arya. Communicate through Box No. 5408 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Gentleman experienced in English, Indian Film Distributions. Give particulars. Terms —interview Post Box 334—Bombay. (5410)

Wanted urgently Manager, Cashier (Parsee Preferred) Draftsmen, commercial Artists, Telephone Mechanics, Boiler Attendants, Stenographers (immediate appointments). Apply personally Royal Service Agency, 369|371 Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort (12 noon to 3 p.m.) (5414).

Wanted A Lady Tutor, S.T.C., Preferred to teach English to a Lady. Write qualifications and salary. Apply Box No. 5407 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted due to expansion of Business 1 Organiser and 2 Inspectors on handsome salary to work in East and West Khandesh. Experienced and influential persons need only apply to:—The Asstt. Manager, (on Tour) The Venus Assurance Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 212, Bombay. (5267)

Wanted—Branch Secretary, Capable and Energetic, for Equity Insurance Co., Ltd., The Mall, Lucknow, for Bombay Presidency. Apply stating experience and expectation of Business to The Bankers Syndicate, Managing Agents. (2377).

Wanted thoroughly experienced Motor Mechanic or Motor Engineer. Salary Rs. 100. Also an Architect on Rs. 100. Apply Box 5402, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Managing Clerk for a Solicitor's Office. Only graduates need apply. State qualifications, terms, etc., to Box No. 5392, "Bombay Chronicle."

The Mill is going to start working night-shift from February, 1936. Men required for Spinning, Weaving and Engineering departments. Only experienced hands need apply with certificates stating lowest salary acceptable to Manager The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., Poona. (5375).

56. EDUCATIONAL

American Dental College. Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Karachi. (5340).

Wanted students desirous learning wireless, good prospects Govt. certificate granted, Hostel Accommodation. Next session re-opens, 2nd January. Apply with anna stamps. The Radio Electric, Post Box No. 3587, Bombay.

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Fourteen 19-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5163)

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—A few Dt. Agents for the unrepresented area to sell "Aryan's Tea" (in lead and paper packets and loose), either on monthly pay of Rs. 45 and a T.A. Rs. 15, or on commission basis. Apply Aryan Planters' Agency Garden Owners and Planters. Post Box 2318, Calcutta. (5303).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Professor Krishna who will be at Bombay for a few months would be glad to predict you free. Send any number of questions, enclosing an anna stamp to cover postage. But those, really can afford and are sincerely interested in the cause of 'Harijan upliftment' may oblige him something in the form of donation for the noble cause. State the time and your approximate age when writing:—B. Krishna, C|o. N. V. Ratna, 252, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay. (5409)

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive Jelly Complete outfit Rs. 2|12. Refill, Rs. 2 Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (4440).

Boon To Cyclists—1 1|4 Horse Power Bicycle Motor Can be attached to any ordinary bicycle. For particulars send two annas stamp Mohamed Yoosuf Khan, 11, Kazi Street, Bombay 3. (5393).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the UNIVERSITY GARDENS will be CLOSED to the public for 24 hours, commencing at 12 midnight on Tuesday, the 31st December, 1935, and ending at 12 midnight on Wednesday, the 1st January, 1936.

By Order.
S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 30th December, 1935.
2389.

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

SANDALWOOD AUCTION.

Mercara, the 5th December, 1935.

71 tons, more or less, of cleaned sandalwood will be sold by Public Auction at Fraserpet Koti on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1936 at 1 p.m.

For further particulars please apply to the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara.
2313

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

WANTED.

A MEDICAL GRADUATE to teach Pathology, Bacteriology and Physiology in the Tibbiya College of the Aligarh Muslim University. He will be expected to do teaching and Laboratory work. The medium of instruction in the Tibbiya College is Urdu. The scale of pay is 175-10-250 but higher initial salary may be given according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh, by the 15th January, 1936.
2365.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SADASHIV YADAV DESHMUKH constituted Attorney of our client Bai HIRABAI, widow of Labhachand Rathi of Dhamangao, G. I. P. Ry., left, Small Causes Court on the 19th day of December, 1935, at about 5 p.m. and boarded a tram for Pydhoni via Kalbadevi and got down near Old Hanuman Lane. While doing so he forgot in the tram his cloth bag. The said bag contained the original Will dated 13th November, 1916, executed by the deceased, Fatelal Shaligram and the original General Power of Attorney, executed by our client the said Bai Hirabai in favour of the said Sadashiv Yadav Deshmukh, with its two typed copies. A reward of Rs. 15 will be given to the person who would find the said papers and hand them over to the undersigned or would give information in connection with the same which would lead to the recovery of the said papers.

BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Bai Hirabai, widow of Labhachand Rathi.
Bombay 30th day of December 1935.
2387.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 3 (Rupees three) per share of Rs. 100 each, will be paid on and after the 10th January 1936 from 11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. on Saturdays and from 11-0 a.m. to 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) on the other week days.

By order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1935.
2333.

PLAZA

At foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

TO-NIGHT 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

An entire picture in new Technicolor.

BECKY SHARP
BECKY SHARP

FOR KIDDIES!

There will be a complete programme of United Artists.

MICKEY MOUSE and SILLY SYMPHONIES

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW in the morning at 10 a.m. Children admitted at HALF RATES IN ALL CLASSES.

TO-DAY or NEXT YEAR? SEE

SONG OF LIFE

TO-DAY ONLY.

(A KOLHAPUR CINETONE HINDI SUPER)

with

RATANBAI
MASTER VINAYAK
HAFISZEE

Director: P. ATTORTHY

2nd WEEK

Also showing a cartoon

"WARRIOR"

Majestic Cinema

Girgaum.

Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 Matinee To-day and To-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

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REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
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Himalaya ..	26th Dec	29th ..
Sumatra ..	24th Dec	8th Jan
Pacific ..	22nd Dec	13th ..
Taijin ..	8th Jan	24th ..
Kotuku ..	16th Jan	28th ..
Choko ..	23rd ..	7th Feb

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD
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Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

On the 17th instant, a Hindu woman, aged 20, was admitted to the Cama Hospital suffering from burns. She expired subsequently.

From a statement made by the deceased before she expired, it appears that she was feeding her baby, and had placed the lamp behind her. The flames from the lamp however enveloped her 'sari'.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

A verdict of "accidental death" was recorded to-day by the Coroner's Jury, at the Inquest held to-day on the body of a Hindu boy, Ramchandra Dashrak Kesker residing at Police Chawls, Wadi Bunder, who received fatal injuries when a wooden cot fell on him yesterday noon. He expired while he was being removed to the hospital.

Yesterday at about 5 p.m. a 9 year-old Mahomedan girl, Miriambai Mohomedalli, residing with her parents at Devji Nathoo House, 2nd floor, Dongree Street fell down the stairs and sustained serious injuries. She was removed to the Hospital, where she expired subsequently.

A verdict of "death due to accidental fall" was recorded by the Coroner's jury.

Excise, police, and members of the public chased early yesterday morning an escaping accused in an excise case, and ultimately secured him.

The Bori Bunder Excise staff had arrested one Jujia Pursa Pereira after recovering four gallons of illicitly distilled liquor valued at Rs. 60.

Pereira made a bid for escape but was hotly pursued by the excise officers for a long distance. Members of public also joined in the chase.

Mr. I. S. Haji enlarged him at the Mazagaon Court to-day on a bail of Rs. 150 till January 10.

At the inquest held to-day on the body of Banne Mohomad Ahmad aged 26 years, residing on Mastan Tank Road who is stated to have committed suicide by means of arsenic poison on the 20th instant, a verdict of "death due to arsenic poisoning voluntarily administered to himself" was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

A shroff who is alleged to have sold and pledged ornaments that were pledged with him by certain persons was bailed out in a sum of Rs. 1.500 for a week at the Mazagon Court to-day.

On a complaint lodged by a woman, the De Lisle Road Police arrested on December 27 last Himatmal Ansaji. The woman stated that she had pledged with him ornaments for Rs. 452. The accused, she alleged, sold some of them and pledged some others without her knowledge.

The Police alleged that the accused has acted similarly in certain other cases also. He was arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

Pending further enquiries, Mr. I. S. Haji ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 1.500, the surety to deposit Rs. 800, for a week.

A Muslim's "visit" to the residence of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, at Winter Road, led to his arrest on Sunday morning.

The unknown and uninvited visitor, Imamdin Piroo, was the object of suspicion by the guards in the compound.

A search of Imamdin's person resulted in the recovery of two ten-rupee notes, a slip bearing the name of Krishnarao T. Mangaonkar, and a visiting card in the name of Ali Heemza.

Bail of Rs. 150 was offered him at the Mazgaon Court to-day.

THE WONDER HORSE

PUNJAB-KA-BETA

INVITES ONE AND ALL TO COME AND SEE HIS WORK

IN

WADIA BROTHERS'

HIND KESARI

AT

SUPER

DAILY 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
FRI., SAT., SUN. 2-30 P.M.

GRIEVANCES OF NASIRPUR FARMERS

(From Our Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Dec. 27.

The Bhil farmers of Nasirpur Inami Village who have applied to higher authorities for the redress of their various grievances, including very high rate of land rent, against the Inamdar, were called by the Mamlatdar in his Court.

In the absence of the Mamlatdar a clerk of his office refused to take the written statement already prepared by the farmers and took again a statement where in the illiterate Bhils have related their grievances fully according to their original application.

It is reported that some local workers try to lead the farmers astray, but the farmers are quite adamant.

ASSAULT BY SANATIST

Very recently it is alleged one Sunderlal a Samajist Kamdar of Loco-workships Dohad was assaulted by a Santani Kamdar of Blacksmiths shop and is being treated in the Railway Hospital.

Amraoti Physicists At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Dec. 30.

A batch of 175 athletes of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti while touring Gujerat under the direction of Dr. Kokardekar and Asnare demonstrated here on Hind Vijaya Gymkhana Grounds very interesting items when Their Highnesses and Dewan Sir T. V. Krishnamachari were present.

A Happy thought for To-day

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS DEMAND LABOUR'S RIGHTS

Government Should Provide Legislative Safeguards To Ensure Better Wages, Compensation And Unemployment And Sickness Insurance

The following Resolutions were recently passed by the Metal Workers Union, Jamshedpur.

"Whereas it is found expedient that the Industrial workers in India, specially in industries like steel etc., need sufficient rest at regular intervals to maintain good health, it be resolved that the Government of India be approached to bring about legislation making it obligatory on the part of the employers to allow 'with pay' (a) a month's leave in each year; (b) a similar period in case of sickness, (c) holidays coming under the Negotiable Instruments Act, (d) holidays that are being granted in compliance with the Factories Act.

SICKNESS & UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

"Whereas the recent policies adopted by several employers in dispensing with the services of several of their employees by installing modern machineries and resort to wage-cuts due to trade depression thus effecting the already low standard of living of the Indian workers, it be resolved that the Government of India be requested to introduce early legislation on unemployment Insurance and a fair minimum living wage for the workers.

"Whereas the average earnings of most of the workers in India is by far below their needs resulting in adverse financial positions at times of sickness, it be resolved that Government of India be requested to legislate sickness insurance scheme making it obligatory to both the employers and employees to contribute a part of their finances to the Fund in addition to their own contribution and to establish some Health resorts exclusively for the use of such workers. Be it further resolved that early legislation introduced to make it obligatory on the part of the employers that Maternity Benefit for women workers be not less than ten weeks.

LABOUR UNITY

"Whereas it is found expedient that the workers in India need early and thorough organisations to safeguard and advance their interests, it be resolved that both the Central Trade Union Organizations—Trade Union Congress and National Trades Union Federation—be requested to sink their differences to obtain permanent unity and work in right earnest for the above cause and be it further resolved that a complete survey of the workers' conditions, and their organizations in general and Jamshedpur in particular be made by a Committee appointed by them with a view to establish "one Union for one Industry" and improve their Organizations and conditions

UNEMPLOYMENT.

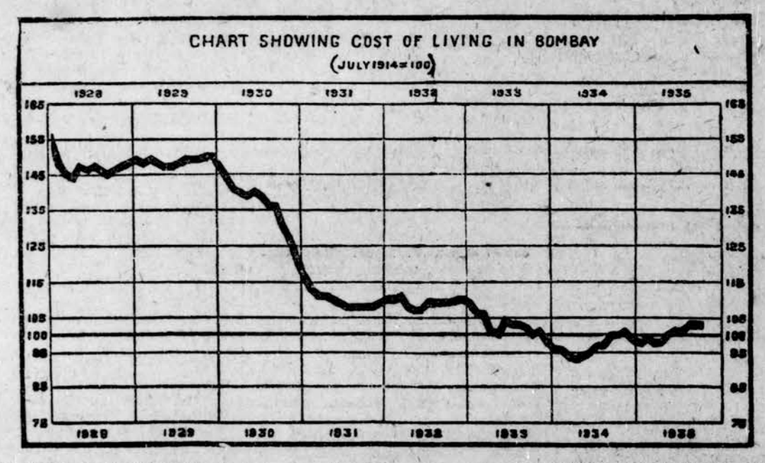
"Whereas there is alarming increase of unemployment among both the educated and illiterate classes of Indian masses, be it resolved that Government of India be requested to bring about new projects to absorb these unemployed and to improve the condition of the nation in general, to establish Centres to coach up Trade Union workers on systematic lines and to make it obligatory on the part of the Indian Universities to introduce Trade Unionism in their curriculum.

COMPENSATION

"Whereas the existing Workmen's Compensation Act and the Trade Disputes' Act are far short of the needs of the workers, be it resolved that the Government of India be requested to amend them to be more liberal, i.e., to embody more compensation—at least double the existing scheduled rates—in the former and Courts of Enquiries be appointed at the request of either of the parties.

INCREMENT AND GRADING

"Whereas it is found expedient that the workers in Factories like Metal, Textile, Jute, etc., having no system of getting annual increments in their earnings as they pass on years, to meet the increased needs, be it resolved that such of those employers who have not yet introduced such grading system for their employees be requested to effect same to enable the workers to feel encouraged and to meet their increased financial obligations."



The above chart (from the Labour Gazette) shows how since 1928 the cost of living of Bombay working-men has been falling though a slight rise has recently become visible.

LABOUR UNIONS AT JAMSHEDPUR

Mr. Giri Says, He Is Always Striving For Merger

Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:—

My attention has been drawn to a communication purported to have ben sent by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose to Sjt. R. S. Ruikar published in the press of India dated 27th and 28th November. It made incidental reference to me and I consider it necessary for me to make a statement clarifying my attitude.

It is a fact that some workers at Jamshedpur started a Trade Union under the name and style 'Metal Workers Union' ten years ago, because one of the existing Unions was almost defunct and the other for all practical purposes moribund. Several attempts were made to bring the leaders of the Unions together on a common platform and organise one Union—if possible with the name of the older Union. But the attempts failed, because the leaders of both the Unions were indifferent.

MERGER IN ONE UNION.

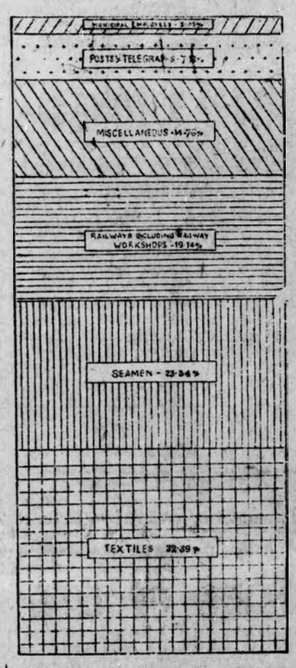
The third Union was started with the avowed object of calling attention of the workers to the necessity for a working organisation and to bring into existence at Jamshedpur 'One Union in One Industry.' In fact, if anybody peruses the principal objects of the Union, he would find, it was stated in clear terms that the new Union would merge its identity with the older Union if all leaders came to an agreement about it. I assured at the same time that this Union was neither anxious to retain its name nor its office-bearers if it resulted in "one" organisation at Jamshedpur.

VERIFIED BY RAJEN BABU.

It may be of interest to note that an assurance to the above effect was given by me some months ago to no less a personage than the President of the Congress, Sjt. Rajendra Prasad. He personally verified the facts when he visited Jamshedpur and appreciated the attitude of the Union. I have written to the same effect to Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose himself and I hope he has received my communication. I also had a talk with Sjt. Ruikar about it and he knows clearly my views on the matter.

I have further sent a request to all the leaders of the Union to come together early and settle this important matter. This ought to set at rest misapprehensions on this account, if any

As regards Trade Union Unity, my views are well known to the Trade Union world in India. I am not personally enamoured or frightened about affiliations to Russia, Amsterdam, or England. If, however, the foreign affiliations come in the way of organic or structural unity, I am of opinion that such affiliations may be avoided.



This chart (from the Labour Gazette) shows the percentage distribution of Trade Union membership in the Bombay Presidency.

JAP. LABOURERS AND MAY DAY

Divided Opinion Results In Split In Ranks

(IFTU) The Japanese Trade Union Congress recently held its fourth ordinary Congress since it was united in 1932. A total of 760,000 workers were represented at the meeting (against 280,000 in 1932), at which Matsuoka was in the chair.

The Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions (Nihon Rodo Kumai Sorengo) announced its withdrawal from the Congress on account of fundamental differences of opinion. Strong nationalistic tendencies have been evident recently in this body, whose delegates left the Congress after the announcement was made. The immediate cause of the withdrawal was the discussion of the May Day celebrations. The Confederation is in favour of abolishing these celebrations and of substituting for them a "Japan Labour Day" in which employers and employees can participate towards a fuller appreciation of the spirit of industrial co-operation. The statement made by the Confederation concluded by saying that "though we part company now owing to a difference of opinions, if a time comes when we can agree in our convictions, we shall not hesitate to co-operate."

RESULT OF INFLATION

During the course of its further discussions, the Congress adopted a comprehensive statement, dealing mainly with the economic situation. It refers to the results of inflation in Japan, which have meant high profits for the employers and a very sharp drop in the standard of living of the workers. The resolution expressed itself in favour of a comprehensive social programme and stated in conclusion that "the Japanese Trade Union Congress has been in existence for three years, and though a few organisations of reactionary tendency upholding Japanism have for very ambiguous reasons left it, this has not disturbed it in the least, and to-day it embraces 260,000 workers, corresponding to 70 per cent. of all the organised workers of Japan. It has unified the trade union front, consolidated itself and established itself as the national centre of trade unions of Japan in name as well as in reality. We have now set out to organise the five million still unorganised workers, overcome the exploitation of employers, protect the livelihood of the working classes, and realise industrial co-operation in order thereby to promote the industrial progress of the country and to establish world peace in co-operation with the Asiatic Labour Congress and the International Labour Organisation."

Matsuoka, who has up till now been Vice-President, was elected President, and Yonekubo was re-elected General Secretary.

TRADE UNIONISM IN BR. PARLIAMENT

(IFTU) The "Industrial News", the weekly organ of the British Trades Union Congress, draws attention to the large proportion of Trade Unionists among the Labour Members of Parliament: "Trade Unionism is strongly represented in the new House of Commons. Most of the Labour members, of course, belong to the Union of their trade. But there are 78 of them—just half the total number of Labour members in Parliament—who are officially connected with the Unions. A number of them hold high administrative positions. All of them had Union recognition and support, in addition to the backing of the local Labour Party organisation."

Three members of the TUC General Council are now in Parliament, Comrades Walkden and Hayday having won the seats they held four years ago, and Comrade Hicks having retained his seat from the last Parliament.

Adding Nitrogen To Soil And Reclaiming Alkaline Land

Professor Dhar Explains How This Revolution In Agriculture Can Be Brought About

Before a distinguished gathering Prof. N. R. Dhar, President of the National Academy of Sciences delivered his Presidential Address on the 19th instant at the Fifth Annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences held at Allahabad.

POOR CROP YIELD IN INDIA.

It is well known he said that crop production in India is quite inefficient in comparison with the yield in other countries, as is evident from the following figures:—

RICE.

	lb. per acre.
India	1,295
Japan	3,040
Egypt	2,783

SUGAR.

	lb. per acre.
India	2,400
Japan	3,340
Egypt	3,378
Java	11,988
Hawaii	18,799

The Professor said that this poor yield is mainly due to the deficiency of nitrogen in the Indian soil which contains only 0.04 per cent. nitrogen as against 0.1 per cent. present in the soil of European and other cold countries. It is gratifying to note that the Indian soil generally contains plenty of potash, lime, phosphate and other necessary plant food materials.

In order to improve the crop yield in India we must increase its nitrogen content. Unfortunately the Indian peasant is too poor to purchase artificial nitrogenous compounds imported from foreign countries as there is no nitrogen industry in this country.

MOLASSES ADDS NITROGEN.

The researches of Prof. Dhar and his collaborators notably Drs. C. C. Palit, Gopala Rao, A. K. Bhattacharya, Messrs. S. P. Tandon, Atma Ram, N. N. Biswas, S. K. Mukerjee and E. V. Seshacharyulu have definitely established that nitrogen is added to the soil by the application of molasses. The sugars present in the molasses combine with the oxygen of the air with the help of bacteria, sunlight, and substances like iron, manganese, etc. which are always present in the soil. In this process of oxidation (combination of sugars with oxygen) large amounts of energy are set free and this energy is utilised for the combination of the nitrogen and oxygen of the air forming nitrates and ammonia which are excellent plant food materials, the free nitrogen of the air cannot serve as food for most of the plants. Molasses not only adds nitrogen to the soil but also increases its humus content and the beneficial effect lasts over two years.

HUNDRED PER CENT. INCREASE.

Prof. Dhar and his colleagues have been able to increase the soil nitrogen by hundred per cent. on the addition of molasses. The crop yield has also been considerably increased in the molasses plots in comparison with the controls. Rice is highly benefited by the application of molasses, molassed and producing 14.5 maunds per acre as against 8.1 in the unmolassed field. The straw is also greater in the molassed than in the unmolassed field. Messrs. Parry and Company of Madras, and the Government Shahjehanpur Farm have obtained an increased yield of 40 per cent. with molasses as manure in sugar cultivation. Prof. Dhar has made it amply clear that molasses must not be added to the growing crop, but should be added to the fields 2 to 3 months before the sowing of the crop. After the application of the molasses the soil should be ploughed 3 to 4 times before the sowing, watering the soil is just the same as in ordinary cultivation. Prof. Dhar and his collaborators have always found that the moisture content of the molassed field is greater than the unmolassed.

In cold countries the soil temperature being low and due to the lack of sunshine, the sugars present in the molasses do not combine with the oxygen easily and hence the energy available from this process is too small for any nitrogen addition to the soil in temperate climates. This is the most important reason why workers in colder countries have frequently failed to obtain beneficial results on the application of molasses. Moreover, researches carried on in the chemical laboratories of the Allahabad University have shown that Azotobacter which is one of the agencies in the increase of nitrogen in soil is ineffective at temperatures lower than 10 deg. C., but is very active at temperatures 20 deg. to 50 deg. C. That is why agriculturists in cold countries have not been able to utilise this bacteria in increasing their soil nitrogen. In tropical countries like India, however, Azotobacter is eminently suitable for adding nitrogen to the soil when supplied

(Continued in Cols. 2 & 3).

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(Continued from Col. 7.)

with molasses, press cakes, etc. containing sugars.

CONSERVATION OF SOIL NITROGEN.

The results obtained by Prof. Dhar and his collaborators with the artificial fertilizer ammonium sulphate added to the soil with and without molasses show that the nitrogen of the molassed plots is always greater than that of the unmolassed ones. Hence molasses can act in the conservation of soil nitrogen. In tropical countries, a mixture of molasses and ammonium salt is a better fertilizer than ammonium salt alone.

RECLAMATION OF ALKALINE LAND.

The researches of Prof. Dhar and his collaborators show that for the reclamation of alkali soils molasses can be very usefully applied. It is well known that molasses contain between 60 to 70 per cent. of carbohyrates (sugars) 4.5 per cent. potash, 2 per cent. lime, 0.5 per cent. phosphoric acid, 0.5 per cent. iron and aluminium oxides and 0.5 per cent. combined nitrogen and the rest water. Moreover, molasses is distinctly acidic. Research work carried on in Allahabad, Bangalore, Java, Hawaii and other sugar producing countries shows that when molasses is added to the soil, along with carbonic acid, organic acids are produced in the early stages in the decomposition and partial oxidation of the carbohydrates present in the molasses. The acids thus produced together with the acids present in molasses can neutralize the alkali of the soils rich in alkali. Moreover the carbonic acid which is produced in large amounts from the decomposition and oxidation of the carbohydrates can convert the sodium carbonate into bicarbonate. Also in the process of the escape of carbonic acid from the molassed soil, the latter is rendered porous and its tilth is improved. The lime which is added to the soil along with the molasses is rendered soluble by the organic acids formed from molasses and is helpful in the conversion of the sodium soil (alkaline soil) into the calcium one, which is the normal soil.

SOLUBLE CALCIUM SALTS.

The soluble calcium salts are helpful in the improvement of the soil tilth by their flocculating power on the clay, particles. Moreover in the presence of soluble calcium salts, the permeability of the soil is greatly improved. The results of Dr. Dhar and his collaborators show that molasses is a better reclaiming agent for alkaline land than either gypsum or powdered sulphur, as there is nitrogen loss from soils when these latter reclaiming agents are added to alkaline soils whilst molasses adds nitrogen. The reclaiming effect of molasses is much quicker than that of gypsum of powdered sulphur, because the acids formed from molasses neutralize the alkali quickly and the soluble calcium salts added with the molasses improve the tilth and permeability of the soil. It has been reported that four years are necessary for reclaiming alkaline lands on treatment with gypsum or powdered sulphur, but with molasses four to six months are quite adequate.

Alkaline lands have been successfully reclaimed in different parts of the United Provinces and in Mysore by the application of molasses, and good crops are growing in these reclaimed areas, where no vegetation ever grew.

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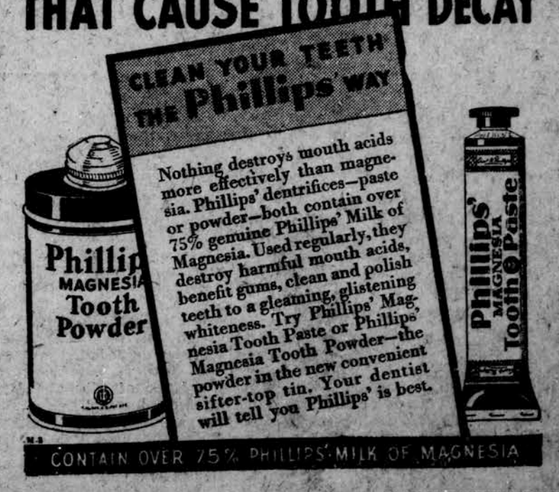
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LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Kilfinane Impresses Over 7 Furlongs

Myrrh And Thracian Prince Improve

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The following gallops were noted in connection with Wednesday's racing:--

RAMBLER (Clarke) beat KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Riding Boy) over 5 furlongs on the grass. The former has improved very much.

THRACIAN PRINCE (Selby) defeated HIGHNESS (Graham) by 2 lengths in a 9 furlongs gallop on the grass. Keep an eye on the first-named.

RAPSONIA (Davison) was sent 9 furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

GRAND WAZIR (Cook) shaped fair over 9 furlongs on the tan.

MUSCATEL (Bullock) went 6 furlongs on the grass. Not tuned up yet.

SINGLE STAR (Davison) travelled 7 furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

ESSEX LAD (Britt) covered 5 furlongs on the tan. In tip top condition.

DOREDA (Clarke) had ROBERTA (Riding Boy) for company for 5 furlongs in a 7 furlongs gallop on the grass The former moved well and is in fine trim

GLEN GOWAN (Selby) showed to advantage over 6 furlongs on the tan. Make a note of him.

AURANGZEBE (Riding Boy) gave a great display over 6 furlongs. Will win a sprint race shortly.

ACHIEVE (Forsyth) finished in front of WAGGON HILL (Vatard) in a 7 furlongs gallop on the tan.

MYRRH (Graham) pleased in a 7 furlongs trial with MR. PIP (Bullock). Follow the Governor's horse.

KILFINANE (Davison) impressed over 7 furlongs on the tan. Very fit.

AT HAMIL (Davison) moved with great freedom over 7 furlongs on the tan.

WAALIM (Britt) travelled 9 furlongs. Fair.

DARIANOOR (Forsyth) went 9 furlongs on the grass. Fair.

HAKIM PASHA (Simmons) covered a mile. Fair.

IMPERIAL (Britt) was exercised for a mile on the tan track. Fair.

QUALITY (Davison) beat ZOOLUM (Riding Boy) by 2 lengths in a 5 furlongs gallop on the tan.

THE KNUT (Riding Boy) pleased over 5 furlongs.

AMIR (Bowley) gave satisfaction over 6 furlongs. Has improved.

AZIZA (Brace) held SUNSPOT (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

MONEY ORDER (Ahmed Ali) spurted 4 furlongs in taking style. In form

SILVER JUBILEE (Cook) gave complete satisfaction over 6 furlongs on the tan. Should make amends.

HIMAT (Selby) CHEAP JACK (Graham) CLAIRETTE (Bullock) went a half mile spurt. The first named pair finished resolutely and are in excellent trim.

MISS FISHER (Harding) spurted 3 furlongs. Fair.

FAUST (Britt) gave an excellent display over 4 furlongs.

TURKISH PRINCE (Britt) HAPPY KING (Riding Boy) and DANGER (Blyth) were given an easy gallop over 6 furlongs on the tan. A fit trio.

LAFFY (Britt) proved superior to KASSAB (Sibbritt) over 6 furlongs.

ZOHAL (Northmore) and KAMMAL (Selby) were not extended over 6 furlongs. Both are fit and well.

LAYIQ PASHA (Riding Boy) was seen to advantage in a 6 furlongs gallop.

STINGAREE (Harding) moved well over 6 furlongs.

LAMINGTON (Riding Boy) beat SAMRAN (Ahmed Ali) by a length in a 6 furlongs gallop. The former should be noted

SHERIYAR (Cook) made an excellent impression in a 4 furlongs spurt.

ADVOCATE (Riding Boy) gave complete satisfaction over 6 furlongs.

THANA YOUNG CRICKETERS BEATEN

Teredesai Memorial Tournament Result

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Dec 29.

The final match in the Teredesai Memorial Cricket Tournament, which was played between the Thana Young Cricketers and the Young Stars Cricket Club at Thana on Saturday and Sunday, resulted to-day in the victory for latter by six wickets. The former scored in their first innings 168, while the latter 151. But in their second venture the Young Cricketers were skittled out for 80 runs only. The Young Stars collected 99 runs for loss of four wickets and defeated their opponents, and won the championship this year.

The scores:—

THANA YOUNG CRICKETERS
(First Innings)

N T Kelkar c Hatalkar b V P Koli	0
S N Thanawala c S R Koli b V P Koli	7
A P Patil b V P Koli	0
J G Pradhan (Captain) c K R Koli b A Almeida	83
M D Tipnis c Hatalkar b Rangnekar	12
S P Thosar b Rangnekar	33
D M Gawand b Rangnekar	0
V L Ptkar b Rangnekar	0
B S Joglekar c S R Koli b Rangnekar	6
K R Khambekar (not out)	9
S V Thakur b Rangnekar	0
Extras	18
Total	168

YOUNG STARS CRICKET CLUB
(First Innings)

R D Hegde l-b-w b Joglekar	22
M A Koli b Thakur	2
S J Koli b Joglekar	13
K M Rangnekar c Thanawala b Pradhan	3
K R Koli l-b-w b Joglekar	7
S R Koli c Thosar b Tipnis	30
A Almeida (Captain) c Thosar b Joglekar	49
W J Koli b Pradhan	4
D D Joshi b Pradhan	0
V P Koli c Gawand b Joglekar	0
D H Hatolkar (not out)	0
Extras	21
Total	151

THANA YOUNG CRICKETERS
(Second Innings)

N T Kelkar c Joshi b A Almeida	6
V L Pitkar b A Almeida	4
D M Gawand b Rangnekar	4
S N Thanawala b Rangnekar	1
J G Pradhan (Captain) b Rangnekar	20
S P Thosar b Rangnekar	0
M D Tipnis c Joshi b A Almeida	9
A P Patil c Joshi b A Almeida	3
B S Joglekar c K R Koli b A Almeida	21
K R Khamberkar c K R Koli b A Almeida	5
S V Thakur (not out)	4
Extras	3
Total	80

YOUNG STARS C. C.
(Second Innings)

R D Hegde b Pradhan	9
D H Hatalkar c Thanawala b Joglekar	4
K R Koli b Pradhan	11
S J Koli (not out)	12
K M Rangnekar c and b Thakur	53
S R Koli (not out)	5
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wkts.)	99

The prize distribution ceremony (including presentation of silver cups to the champions, runners up and winners of other features) in the Teredesai Memorial Cricket Tournament is fixed for January 5 next at 5 p.m.

MOVE AGAINST KIRPAN BAN

Shiromani Gurdwara Committee To Launch Campaign!

AMRITSAR, December 30.

Sikhs in Lanore have decided to take steps to assert their right to bear kirpans, according to a communique issued by the Sairomani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee

The communique points out that arising from the ban on Kirpans in Lahore. Sikh baptismal ceremonies have been stopped in Lanore Gurdwaras and a Jatha of Akali Sikhs under instructions from the S.G.P.C. will start on a pilgrimage to the Gurdwaras in the Lanore Municipal area on 1st January with a view to establishing the Sikh right of wearing and carrying Kirpans and taking and administering baptism.

A Morcha (campaign) committee consisting of Master Tarasingh, Giani Snersingh, Jethdar Tejasingh has been appointed. Another Committee consisting of Sardar Harnamsingh, advocate, Sardars Gurumukh Singh and Musafir Sarmukh Singh will conduct the cases connected with the Shahidgunj Gurdwara and other matters.

The Shiromani Akali Dal has formed a Committee of five for the coming Gurdwara elections.—A. P.

GOVT. & RURAL UPLIFT

Activities Of Agricultural Department

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Few Departments of Government have done so much to improve the condition of the village and maintain direct contact with rural life as the Public Works and Agricultural Departments. Transport facilities affect the agriculturists as much as the town dweller and often lack of them severely handicap the villagers. The money spent by Government in the improvement of communications is primarily intended for the benefit of the mofussil.

ACTIVITIES OF P. W. D.

The most important activities of the P.W.D. which have directly benefited the ryot are the vast irrigation systems of the Deccan and Gujarat. The huge irrigation works form a conspicuous feature of the modern conditions in the presidency. They have successfully prevented the famines which formerly devastated the Deccan with appalling regularity and have helped the peasant to raise valuable money crops like sugarcane, rice, etc.

MARKETING.

An important subject to which Government are paying particular attention is marketing. Government have appointed a Provincial Marketing Staff to work in conjunction with the Central Government's staff. They are proceeding with investigation and development of markets as well as on grade standards. Their investigations will include a series of marketing surveys with reference to important commodities.

VETERINARY CO-OP. DEPTS.

Amongst the Departments of Government that work towards bettering the condition of the farmer, a very important one is the Veterinary Department. The Department in the presidency proper as at present constituted was founded in 1909. Last year Rs. 3,98,000 were spent on the Department in the presidency proper alone.

The Co-operative Department has also devoted much attention to the improvement of the villager Half of its entire work lies in the betterment of the village folk. To-day there are over 5,800 societies with a membership of 6,00,000 and a working capital of Rs. 16.16 crores.

The whole movement for the improvement of rural credit is likely to be powerfully assisted by the establishment of land mortgage banks, while the evolution of a scheme of improved supervision of the co-operative movement should go a long way towards strengthening the structure and helping it to expand on cautious and systematic lines.

BANK CHAIRMAN'S LAPSE?

Misappropriation Charge Against Kalghatgi Branch's Chief

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Dec. 30.

Mr. Rudragowda Patil, Chairman Kalghatgi Taluka Co-operative Supervising Union is in trouble. The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Dharwar, have filed a criminal complaint in first class Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court against Mr. Rudragowda for the alleged offence of misappropriation under sections 409 I.P.C. and 477 (A) It is alleged that the offence of misappropriation comes under sections 409 I.P.C. and 477 (A.) It is alleged that Mr. Rudragowda in his capacity as the Chairman of the Union received on 24th August, last the annual grant of Rs. 200 sanctioned by the Karnataka Bank's head office and passed a receipt but failed to account for the same in the Union's books.

On receiving certain information, the Bank officials investigated filed the present complaint after obtaining their Board's previous sanction on 22nd, December. Mr. Rudragowda although one of the directors of that Bank is reported to have been absent from that meeting of the Board.

Mr. Rudragowda is a powerful, spirit in the district politics and was successful in the recent Dharwar District Local Board elections. The Bank's complaint against him has created great commotion throughout the district.

RELICS OF ANCIENT CIVILISATION

Father Heras On "Mohen-Jo-Daro" Problems

Under the auspices of the Rajkot Literary Society, the Rev. Father Heras. Professor of Indian History at St. Xavier College, Bombay, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, delivered an interesting lecture on "Mohen-jo-Daro and its problems." at the Connaught Hall on Friday December 27. The Hon'ble Sir Latimer. A.G.G. Western India States, presided. The lecturer in the course of his speech said.

30-35 miles South East of Larkhana, certain mounds of sand and bricks of early Buddist civilization were discovered in 1923 by Mr. R. D. Bannerjee, Superintendent of the Archaeological Department. This possibly referred to the Kushan period or the first century of the Christ. These excavations of Mohen-jo-Daro, the city of the dead" together with 400 square seals drew the attention of the whole world. Unlike those in Montgomery District of Arakan disfigured by Railway connections, they are found to be quite safe. These relics contained two sorts of bricks in the plinths superposed one over the other.

Although no certain date can be fixed yet, they have a corresponding resemblance to the seals in Mesopotamia when King Sargon of the semitic race ruled there.

QUESTION OF DATE.

The question resolves itself into three problems, (1. date, 2 people, 3 Language and script). As to date he opined that it was a pre-Aryan period 3,000 B.C. With regard to people. Sir John Marshall and his colleagues admit that it was pre-Aryan civilization. The figures on the seals were those of horse, wolf, elephants, fish and no camel. Consequently, it cannot be an Arabian Civilization. He added that the figure of Shiv with a trident, reads prehistoric civilization not to be found in Rig-Veda. With regard to language and script, he added that mechanical carving in the same works even convinced Prof. Lambert and Dr. Hunter, of the similarities of the Pre-Aryan period. The Dravidians, the original inhabitant of the Northern India, who came from Mangolia and termed Dashyus in the Rig-Veda where the settlers in the Magadh dynasty. They spoke the language of this new soil. With regard to language, Pictography and Phonography are the main sources of the development of a language. With the help of charts, he convinced the audience of the pre-aryan civilization by comparing the carvings on the seals of the contemporary civilization of Mesopotamia, Babylonia. Early Egypt, Greece, Italian and Chinese. Prof. Lambert, he added, admitted affinity between the scripts of these different Provincial civilizations.

KATHIAWAR CIVILISATION.

Coming to Kathiawar, Western India, better termed Saurashtra, he added that this Peninsula was the centre of an equally early civilization. He added that the Surya Temples of Kashmir and some few ones in this Peninsula bore a positive proof in this direction. Lastly, he added that Saurashtra should be better called Sun-Rashtra and consequently he was having an early visit to the coastal place in Junagadh State to find some more positive proofs of this early civilization.

Sir Latimer, appreciated the services of Father Heras in this work of ancient Research and wished him complete success.

Rao Bahadur P. G. Masurekar, thanked both the President and the learned lecturer for complying with the request of the Literary Society inspite of their crowded programmes.

Deplorable Lack Of Team-Work In India

NOT DEFEATED BY "AUSSIES" BUT THEY DEFEATED THEMSELVES!

Macartney's Tribute To Players' Individual Talents

The "Indian Nation" publishes the following interview with C. G. Macartney from its Allahabad correspondent:—

That the bane of Indian Cricket was not at all the paucity of talent but lack of team-work, was the opinion expressed by that giant of the game, Macartney, during his stay here, in a press interview.

He regretted the fact that with such talent, as the Indians possess they should be so poor in matches. The All-India team at Bombay, according to him, was full of first class cricketers who would simply refuse to work in the field as a team. "Amarnath" he said, "was the best man on the side. Amarnath was the only batman who played the correct game. The moment we dismissed him we realised we had very little to do to win the match."

NO KNOWLEDGE OF GAME.

Macartney then proceeded to explain the mistakes committed by such great cricketers as C. K. Nayudu. He said "C. K. Nayudu possesses a wonderful wrist and able shoulders; he lacked in the knowledge of the game. He started hitting so eagerly that we knew on which side his strength lay. We shut out that side and C. K. had no other alternative but to play strained cricket which he could hardly do with success for a long time. He scored thirty and we were jolly pleased with our performance at having disposed of such an able cricketer as C. K. Nayudu for such a paltry total."

(It may be noted that after witnessing C. K. Nayudu's game at Indore, Macartney pays a high tribute to the Major's batting and bowling talents and considers that the "Indian Jessop" is still one of the world's best cricketers.)

"It is that knowledge of the game," he said, "which was lacking in Indian cricket. If only the batsmen would know what type of game they should play at certain times they would do much better than they have done so far."

Macartney promised that if he were to lead an Indian side to England next season. he could safely prophesy even games with the best English teams. "I was," he said "rather pleasantly surprised to see that cricket in India was pretty well unfortunate that with this talent, India should fail to produce wonderful results."

TRIBUTE TO JAI.

L. P. Jai the Hindu Captain, according to Macartney, was a first-rate batsman and he was surprised to find that the selectors of the Indian team have not even considered him for the Indian team to tour England next season. When told that Jai was getting on in years. Macartney laughed and said that he himself was playing his best cricket when he had passed the margin of forty and Jai was after all well on the right side of forty. He said "Cricket, is a game in which one cannot excel unless there is natural aptitude in the man. You cannot tutor a man into a cricketer. Knowing that, when you see a cricketer you should not simply discard him for reasons of age etc., unless you are sure that you would be able to replace him. Jai, to my mind, cannot be replaced at the moment."

INDIANS DEFEAT THEMSELVES.

"After putting your best cricketers together, you must be sure that they are going to act and behave as one. Whatever grievances the players may have whether with the captain or with the management, the players should fight out those grievances either before 10 a.m. or after 6 p.m. Cricket is useless without real team work. If India wants to make a headway in International Cricket they will have to remember that they are not playing individually. They are playing as a team for the country. It was pathetic to watch such able cricketers, like Nayudu, Wazir Ali, Amarnath and Palia, dismissed for a total of 163 when, in the ordinary course, they should have easily gone past the three hundred margin. It was not the Australians who beat the Indian team at Bombay. It was the Indians themselves who beat their own side."

ONLY ON TURF.

When Ryder was asked his opinion on the U.P. match the very sportingly praised the U.P. bowling and the able captainship of Maharaja Kumar of Vizianagaram. He also said that the Australians were not used to play on the matting and it was unfortunate that matting was used, although the wicket which was covered by the matting, appeared in good condition to be used uncovered.

Ryder said: "As long as the Indians would continue to play on matting it will be very difficult for them to get used to playing on turf where their bowlers would look in vain for help from the pitch. It is no use playing on matting and feeling proud of their bowlers' performances because an ordinary bowler can sometimes become formidable on a matting wicket. First clas cricket can only be played on turf."

ERSKINE'S TIP TO STEEL FRAME

Politicians Are Euphemeral But Civilians Must Be Unswerving, He Says

MADRAS, December 30.

"We assure Your Excellency and through you the future ministers that whatever political party Your Excellency may choose to call to power, from that time everyone of them can always rely on our information, experience, hard work, our independent, fearless and impartial advice in framing the policy and our absolute loyalty to our political chief in carrying out his policy after he had taken a decision" observed Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar, member of the Board of Revenue, and president of the Indian Officers' Association, speaking at an entertainment given by the Association in honour of the Governor of Madras.

STEEL FRAME.

His Excellency in responding said: "After all politicians are euphemeral. They come and go as their party's popularity rises or falls. The Civil Service is permanent and it remains."

Continuing His Excellency pointed out how it was important in future in this country, as indeed anywhere else, that the Civil Service should loyally serve the Government of the day no matter what party the Government may belong, no matter of what individual predilections the individual Civil Servant may be, but while they belong to that great organisation their brain powers and the whole of their ability should be put to the service of the Government of the day.—A. P.

BARODA: In connection with the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Gaekwar of Baroda, a grand Scientific Exhibition and an interesting Scientific Conversazione have been arranged on the evenings of January 6, 7 and 8 at the Sayaji Jubilee Science Institute, Baroda College.

The Baroda College Music Circle will provide enchanting music at the time of the Dramatic Performances.

PRINCIPAL SUES EDITOR

Sequel To Alleged Article Imputing Disloyalty To State

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, (By Mail).

Mr. Daya Krishna, Principal, Intermediate College, Kotah (Rajputana) figures as a complainant in a case under Section 500 I. P. C. filed against the editor of "Ganesh" a Hindi Weekly of Agra, devoted to the cause of Indian States.

Mr. Daya Krishna in the course of his statement alleged that the paper maliciously published a letter associating the Principal with the activities of Bharatendu Samiti, a literary organisation for the promotion of Hindi and that the meetings of the said Association had been attended by one Girdhari Sharma, a Hindi writer of note and a Jagiwar of Jhalawar and sought to explain the presence at the meeting frequently by weaving a story to the effect that Pandit Sharma was working for the restoration to Jhalawar State of the ceded territory which now formed part of Kotah through the Bharatendu Samiti of which the complainant is described as the chief organiser.

This imputation of disloyalty against Kotah Durbar, contended the Principal, was calculated to lower him in the estimation of his employer and that as a sequel to this implication he might be dismissed from his post unless he vindicated his honour.

OKHA PORT SHIPPING

OKHA PORT, Dec. 30.

The Port Officer wires:—

s.s. Cranfield of British India arrived on the 21st instant, discharged 400 tons of sugar from Java and left the same day.

s.s. Gandara of British India arrived on the 24th instant, loaded 750 tons of cement, 40 tons of magnasium chloride for Calcutta and left on the 25th instant.

s.s Gamaria of British India arrived on the 28th instant, discharged 140 tons of general cargo from Calcutta and left the same day.

s.s City Kobe of City and Hall Line, arrived on the 28th instant, discharged 107 tons of general cargo from Hull and left on the 29th instant.—A. P.

BARODA TENNIS RESULTS

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, (By Mail).

In the Baroda Open Tennis Tournament, going on from 23rd December, the following are some of the important results.

MEN'S SINGLES

Chunilal beat Chiranjiva 6—4, 6—3.

Indulkar beat N. S. Shodhan 4—6, 8—6.

Karmarkar beat M. J. Joshi 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

K. Prasad beat C. Gonsalves 6—0, 6—2.

B. T. Blake beat C. C. Sheth 6—0, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Jagatmohanlal and Caleb beat Bidaye and Vanikar 6—3, 6—2.

R. C. Summarhays and M. Das beat Jagatmohanlal and Caleb 6—2, 4—6, 8—6.

Ghorpade and Vanarse beat Karmarkar and Pandit 2—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Yuvaraja Pratapsingh and A. G. Gupte beat S. W. Wood and Romans 6—1, 6—3.

Dr. Kaul and Chunilal beat R. M. Sabnis and M. D. Purohit 6—3, 6—0.

R. F. Vakaria and A. C. Pereira beat Major Falconer and Lawrence 6—1, 6—1.

LADIES SINGLES

Miss Postlock beat Mrs. Captain 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Dubash beat Miss D'Lima 6—2, 6—1.

The Ladies Events in Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, competitions have now been over. About 2,000 entries, double than the last year, were received this year. In section of ladies over 25, Miss Ramabai Dadpe came first in obstacle race, Mrs. Ramlaxmi Joshi in memori race, Smt. Kumudben Thakore of Jyoti Vyayam Mandal in Band Sign, and Mrs. Kalindibai Manjulkar in good physique are some of the important results. Some good scenes of horseriding and shooting were witnessed during various contests.

Baroda Athletic Tournaments' Results

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 30.

The following are the results of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, All-India Athletic Tournaments for men:

FAST CYCLING (15 miles) B. Malcom 1, S. G. Shroff 2, G. B. Gade 3.

FAST CYCLING (5 miles) N. K. Dubash 1, C. R. Rathod 2.

TEN MILES RUNNING: Chowhan L. A. 1, Patel V. B. 2.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP: G. R. Rege (Gymnastic championship, Baroda College) good physique: D. N. Joshi.

GRUESOME FIND IN DELHI

Bodies Of Viceregal Domestic's Wife And Son Discovered In Drain

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

The bodies of the wife of a Khalasi belonging to the Viceroy's Household and his child have been discovered in a storm water drain near the servant's quarters in the Viceroy's compound here.

It is presumed that the woman and her child have been murdered. Police are making vigorous enquiries.

No arrest has been made.—A. P.

Banerjee Arrested

PATNA, Dec. 30.

As a result of a vigorous search Shambhupada Banerjee wanted in connection with the sentry murder case, was arrested in the afternoon in a small hamlet in a narrow lane of the Mahendra area where he had removed from his brother's residence at Kadamkuan only this morning, having got the scent of police activities. —United Press.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all cheraists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

PATHE SATURDAY NEXT

LES MYSTÈRES DE PARIS

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS
OUR SECOND GREAT FRENCH FILM
Book Now. Phone: 41561
Or Roses.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Sud 6, 1992
Muslim: Shawaal 4, 1354
Parsi: Tir 26, 1305
Hightide: 3-34 16-00
Lowtide: 9-54 12-41
Sunrise: 7h 11m
Sunset: 6h 11m

New Year's Eve: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Congress Sports, G. T. Maidan, 8 a.m.

Martyr's Day Meeting, 6 p.m. Mrs Naidu presiding.

WEDNESDAY, January 1

New Year: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Proclamation Parade, Esplanade Maidan, H. E. the Governor attending, 9-15 a.m.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, Ninth Day

Congress Sports, G. T. Maidan, at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Labour meeting, Kamgar Maidan, 6-0 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 3.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

S. S. Maloja with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

There will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam in Kanarese by Brahmasri Belur Kesava Dass at 5 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the Samaj premises.

KARNATAK SAHITYA SAMMELAN

There will be a 'Harmonium Solo' by Prof. Sreenivasa Rao Deshapande of Shiggaon to-day (Tuesday) from 6 to 7 p.m. at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road.

DHANUR MASA BHAJAN

The members of the South Indian Amateur Music Club, will conduct the Dhanur Masa Bhajan of the South Indian Bhajana Samaj, to-morrow (Wednesday). The Bhajan Party will start at 5-30 a.m. (S.T.) from the premises of the Samaj.

PUSH-BYKE RECORD

Mr. S. M. Hosale (age 20 years) is the first Maharashtrian will commence his endurance push-byke record to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on the ground of P. J. Hindu Gymkhana (New Queen's Road) Bombay.

BELUR KESAVADAS IN BOMBAY

Mr. T. V. K. Swami Rao writes:

Bhagavatasiromani Belur Kesavadas whose discourses on Puranic heroes break through the realm of legends and strike at the sublime ideal in the background is now in Bombay after an interval of 6 years. Arrangements are being made for a couple of engagements ere long, the dates of which will be duly announced in the press.

SIKH PROCESSION

In connection with the Birthday anniversary of Sri Guru Govindsinghji, a big procession will be started from Gurdawara Sri Guru Singhsabha 264, Frere Road to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. passing through Bori Bunder, Cruickshank Road, Girgaum Back Road, Kalbadevi Road and will return at Frere Road 264 at about 9 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"The Dark Angel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Morning shows of Mickey Mouse Cartoons at 10 a.m. Tuesday and Wednesday.

MAJESTIC—"Song of Life" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Bonnie Scotland" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"On Wings of Song" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Kimti Ansu" Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Khoon-Ka-Khoon". Time as usual.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

LAXMI—"Burn 'em Up" Barnes Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Becky Sharp". Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Top Hat". Time as usual.

EMPIRE—"Here's To Romance." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Bengali Songs. 12-0 noon, Herman Finch and his Orchestra. 12-45 p.m. All India XI vs. The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala's Australian XI. Commentary relayed from the Eden Garden, Calcutta. 1-1 p.m. Close down. 4-31 p.m. Cricket Commentary. 4-45 p.m. Close down 5-30 p.m. "Good Habits at Table"—a talk. 5-45 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. "Irish Bulbuls" and the B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra. 7-15 p.m. Dance Music. 8-0 p.m. Marek Weber and his Orchestra. 8-45 p.m. News Bulletin. 9-15 p.m. The V.U.B. Indian Orchestra. 11-0 p.m. Leon Abbey and his Band. 12-0 Midnight. The Indian State Broadcasting Service will wish all Listeners A Happy and Prosperous New Year. 12-5 a.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Variety.† 7-45 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra. 8-45 p.m. "An Exile's Notebook."* A talk by Tony Melrose. 9-00 p.m. "A Good New Year to One and All." 10-00 News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music† 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical Recording
†Gramophone Records.

DADAR HINDU GYMKHANA

The opening ceremony of the New Tennis Court of the above Gymkhana will take place on Wednesday, January 1 at 8 a.m. Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, Bombay Municipality, will perform the ceremony.

KAVI SAMMELAN AT VILE PARLE

The Congress Jubilee celebrations, in Vile Parle, will terminate by a Kavi Sammelan which will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. at Chhavaniwala Building (Ghod Bunder Road) when poems and compositions will be read and sung by various poets. Sjt. Meghan will preside on the occasion.

TO-DAY'S JUBILEE FUNCTIONS AT KHAR

The secretary, Congress Committee, writes:—

6 a.m. Prabhat Ferri.

7-30 p.m. Cinema show for ladies and children, Chhatrapati Shivaji Marathi Talkie (admission 1 anna).

10-30 p.m. Cinema show for domestic servants, Chhatrapati Shivaji Marathi Talkie (admission free).

WORLI CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

The Association will hold their Annual X'mas Tree and Sports for children to-day (Tuesday) near the Worli Chapel at 3 p.m. (S.T.) followed by a Dance for members and friends at 9-30 p.m. Rev. J. J. Dias, Vicar of Salvacao Church, Dadar, will preside at the Sports.

SARDAR AT MAHAJANVADI

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Golden Jubilee Committee to celebrate the Congress Golden Jubilee, a public meeting will be held at Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road today (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will address. Loud speakers have been arranged.

GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN

SPECIAL ALL-PROGRAMME of MICKEY MOUSE SILLY SYMPHONIES

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 10 A. M.

Bring the Children Along To

THE REGAL

LAST FEW DAYS!

The CAPITOL

Daily 2 Performances at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Prof. DOORLAY'S TROPICAL EXPRESS

NON-STOP REVUE IN A Farewell Programme

Of all the BEST items in their repertoire including

"LIVING STATUES"

—daring flesh-and-blood representations of the world's most famous sculptures!

POPULAR PRICES:— FOR BOTH THE SHOWS— Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9. Few Front Rows at Rs. 5-12.

THE REGAL

DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

Samuel Goldwyn presents Fredric MARCH Merle OBERON Herbert MARSHALL in THE Dark Angel

Also Latest All-Colour PRIZE-WINNING SILLY SYMPHONY WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

Free List Suspended

"INDIA'S PRIDE & MOUTHPIECE"

Cawnpore Chambers' Tribute To National Congress

The President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Cawnpore in the course of a telegram to Babu Rajendra Prasad says:

I extend my most sincere and hearty felicitations through you to the Indian National Congress on the occasion of its completing 50 years of solid work in striving for the political uplift of India. Beset with difficulties unknown to free notions the Congress has inspired political consciousness in the hearts of illiterate masses of India.

As a predominant political organisation the Congress has propagated for the benefit of mankind the new doctrine of non-Violence and Truth for securing freedom and justice for sons of the soil and India prides herself in having the Congress as her mouthpiece in matters concerning her political uplift and looks to the Congress to secure for her an honoured place in the sovereign nations of the world befitting her ancient culture and civilisation.

I on behalf of the Federation wish the Congress a very successful and useful career in the fulfilment of its goal.

Truth About A Vital Problem Of The Day

That hunted look in a young bachelor's eyes—the nervous jump when you tap him on the shoulder at the club—is it some appalling crime he broods over? No—infinitely more serious—he's thinking of what to give her for Christmas. Having nearly choked her with chocolates and asphyxiated her with flowers, what shall it be this time? Stockings? She probably has her own special brand and colour. Handkerchiefs? .... so prosaic! Perfume or powder? .... ah—the very thing! What woman doesn't get a thrill from being presented with a dainty bottle of exquisite perfume or a box of her favourite shade of powder (usually Suntan shade in this climate, be it noted).

And now Dame Fashion, in her inimitable way, has produced a wizard solution to his problem—exquisite little Gift sets of world-famous perfumes and powders. Is the lady in question of an emotional temperament? Then Coty's 'Chypre' should be the choice. Or exotic? Then it should be Coty's 'A Suma,' or 'La Jacee' for the evening. And so on. This famous Paris firm has seen to it that every feminine type, and every occasion dear to the feminine heart, has its fitting perfume or powder—a choice so embarrassing that men would be well advised to consult the special advice chart which gives needful hints as to the time and the place—and, of course, the girl!

Azurie's Concert

As part of the Congress Golden Jubilee programme. Miss Azurie will give her two most famous dances (1) Pujarini and (2) Sangit to-day (Tuesday). This will be followed by the Kite dance of Mr. Jamnaprasad Pande and music by Prof. Manilal Motilal of Hyderabad (Dn.) Miss Azurie is out on an All-India tour.

The Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal's performance begins at 5 p.m. at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

LADIES GARBA POSTPONED.

The Publicity Officer writes:—

The Hind Sevak Samaj's ladies Rasde and Garba in the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition grounds announced elsewhere as to take place to-day between 6 and 7 p.m. has been postponed to Jan. 2.

SOUTH INDIAN AMATEUR MUSIC CLUB

Under the auspices of the above Club, there will be a music concert to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Club, in Laxmi Narayan Buildings, Matunga, when Mr. T. V. Laxmi Narasimha Iyer M.A., will give vocal music with suitable accompaniments.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s. s. 'Narkunda' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 2nd proximo.

Mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 2nd proximo.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

Wall calendars from The Great Indian Trading Co., Sole Agents for "Raja" Fountain Pens, Bombay.

A wall calendar from the "Tomco" Sales Dept., Bombay.

We have received a "Raja fountain pen of which we have received a sample. It was awarded a Gold Medal at the Universal and International Exhibition held at Brussels, Belgium, in 1935.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer 'Clan MacNair' left Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, December 28.

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Narkunda' with the mails from London of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 29th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 2nd January.

The 'Narkunda' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

Mr. Shantaram Nanaji Mane, B.A., a Harijan student from Niphani (Distt. Belgaum), left by Saturday's mail boat for England to study for the Bar.

TO-DAY'S JUBILEE FUNCTIONS

Martyrs' Day Meeting At G. T. Pathshala

The secretaries of the B. P. C. C. send the following programme for to-day (Tuesday):—

7-30 to 10-30 a.m.: Grand Tournaments of Lathi Competition at Gowalia Tank Maidan under the presidentship of Sir Govindrao Pradhan. Admission by tickets.

8 a.m. (S.T.): Route March of a batch of 175 members of the Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, with the accompaniment of their own band. The batch will arrive in the morning at the Central Station at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) The route march will begin from the Congress House at 8 a.m. (S.T.) The following route has been fixed: Vithalbhai Patel Road, C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, Girgaum Road, Kennedy Bridge, via Opera House and back again to the Congress House.

5 p.m. to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.): The programme of physical feats of Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti in the Sports Stadium at Gowalia Tank Maidan. The admission to the gallery is by tickets of As. 4. Sjt. Rajendra Prasad, President, Indian National Congress, will preside over the function and distribute prizes.

6-45 p.m. (S. T.): Martyr's Day Mass meeting at the Goculdas Tejpal Pathashala. : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Acharya Kirpalani will address.

6 p.m. to 7 p.m.: Hind Sevak Samaj's Ladies Rasde and Garba in the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition grounds.

8-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting in the open Maidan, near Nappoo Hall, Matunga; Acharya Kirpalani and other Congress leaders will address.

9 p.m. to 11 p.m. (S. T.): Dance and Musical Concert at the Goculdas Tejpal Pathashala. Admission by tickets.

EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRIES

In yesterday's issue of "The Chronicle" was published a full page advertisement of Messrs. Eruch D. Engineer and Co., a Bombay firm of engineers and machinery merchants. They are also sole agents for the machinery manufacturers, Messrs. Crossley Bros. Ltd.

At present India is in a period of transition in all spheres of life and especially in industrial life. She is rapidly passing from the old to the new industrial organisation. New industries are springing up, organised and developed on a large or small scale. There is an all round effort for the industrial development of the country. Industrialists and factory owners may with advantage look for their mechanical equipment to Messrs Eruch D. Engineer & Co. who hold large stocks of machinery of all kinds.

Appeal For Foundling Home

The Hon. Secretary, H. D. D. Sangha writes:—

The Hindu Deen Daya Sangh has undertaken to start a foundling home in Bombay within the next few months.

For the past eleven years this Sangh is doing relief work in various other ways. But as it is now going to take a far greater responsibility on its shoulders it is looking forward to every kind-hearted and benevolent lady and gentleman for active co-operation.

The Working Committee of the Sangh includes Sir Govindrao Pradhan (President), Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhthankar (Chairwoman), Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Mr. Dwarkadas Soonderdas (Solicitor) and others.

Matunga Reception To Rajen Babu

A mass meeting will be held in the Maidan, near Nappoo Hall, Matunga, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), when a public reception will be accorded, by the residents of Matunga, to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

THROUGH SWADESHI TO SWARAJ

Mrs. Munshi On Women's Duty To Congress And Country

A well attended meeting of the women of Dadar was held on Monday evening in the Dhuru Hall under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who took the chair speaking in Gujerati paid a glowing tribute to Gandhiji for taking the initiative in the cause of emancipation of the women of India. A few years ago, she said, Indian women were too shy to come forward to lead or partake in any national movement. But, thanks to Gandhiji's inspiring leadership, there has been a wonderful change in the outlook and attitude of her sisters throughout the country with the result that during the C. D. movement they bore the brunt of the Satyagraha struggle. Mrs. Munshi lamented the action of those of her sisters who had begun using foreign things in violation of the solemn pledge of 'Swadeshi' they had taken when the movement was at its height.

Miss Safia Somji made a short but stirring speech in Hindi. She exhorted the audience to make presents to the Congress on the occasion of its Jubilee just as they made presents on the occasion of a marriage. She made an impassioned appeal to banish for ever the idea of communalism from their minds and laid special emphasis on the need of nurturing the rising generation in an atmosphere of tolerance and mutual love.

Swadeshi is essential for Swaraj said Miss Maniben Kara who spoke eloquently in Marathi. She reminded her sisters of the historic Karachi resolutions of the Congress. India, she said, requires a non-capitalist government.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta also spoke and the meeting terminated.

BENGAL DISPUTE AND LUCKNOW CONGRESS

Important Issues Before Working Committee

RAJSHAHI, (By Mail).

Mr. Surendra Mohan Maitra has left for Bombay via Calcutta in order to attend an emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress.

Enquiries in well-informed circles reveal that the main points for discussion at the next meeting of the Working Committee in connection with the Bengal Congress dispute will be the consideration of the resolution of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for the appointment of an arbitrator to settle the differences to decide whether nomniation or election should be the basis for the selection of delegates for the next Congress from Bengal and also how to dispose of the question of enlistment of primary members of the Congress.

Another important question likely to be discussed is the eligibility of ex-Congress President and Congressmen externed or interned for election.—A.P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING ON JAN. 1

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will meet at Rajen Babu's camp on Wednesday (January 1) from 9 to 12 noon and 2 to 7 p.m.

Concert In A Ward

The A Ward District Congress Committee arranged a concert by well-known musicians led by Mr. Bajpai—as a part of the Congress Jubilee programme—at the Kabibai High School Holi Chakla at 8-30 P. M. last night. There was a large gathering. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided and distributed medals. On behalf of the Committee Mr. S. A. Brelvi presented to each musician a packet containing one wall calendar, one New Year (1936) small diary, three blotters, one jubilee badge and one Khaddar handkerchief. The A Ward Committee has issued these packets as a memento of the Congress Jubilee.

Social Service League N. H. School Gathering

(From A Correspondent)

The Social Service League Night High School celebrated their social gathering on Sunday last at the Damodar Hall, Parel. It was a whole day of pleasure and enjoyment for the students most of whom are workers in mills and factories, and who can hardly get a day off like this.

Competition in sports and Indian games and in elocution were followed by magic tricks and mimicry.

After light refreshments at 5-30 p.m. a meeting was held and prizes were distributed to the successful winners.

At night were staged scenes from Marathi and English dramas.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Jubilee Publicity

Excellent publicity arrangements were made in the city in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian National Congress. Naturally scores of newspaper men were attracted to the celebrations and the suitable arrangements made by the Publicity Officer, Mr. P. R. Lele, were much appreciated. It is estimated that at least 50 journalists attended the celebrations and were given facilities and their convenience was specially looked to by the Publicity Officer himself. It is worthwhile for the Indian National Congress to bestow some attention towards organising their publicity machinery thoroughly all over the country. With the vast nationalist Press at its hand, the Congress can ill afford to neglect this aspect of the nation-wide programme. It will be worthwhile considering whether a separate Publicity Department should not be created in each province attached to the respective Provincial Congress Committees. While sparing the other office-bearers of these Committees this responsible task, such a course would in the long run help to create a bettter understanding of the needs and requirements of publicity, especially through the Press.

Hanuman Vyayam Mandal

The 175 athletes of the Hanuman Vyayam, Mandal, a well-known Physical Culture Institute of Amraoti will be arriving here by the Kathiawad Mail this morning. The Mandal's athletes are on a Christmas excursion in Khandesh and Gujarat and returning home via Bombay. They have given display of their indigenous games and drills at Amalner, Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad and will stay in Bombay for two days. The Sports Committee of the B. P. C. C. Jubilee Committee has arranged a demonstration of these tried athletes at 5 p.m. today in the spacious stadium which has been specially constructed on the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

The Hanuman Vyayam Mandal of Amraoti has earned for itself a reputation not only in Berar and C. P. but also in the whole of India and given demonstrations of disciplined and scientifically developed indigenous games at different places like Poona, Calcutta and Nagpur and these demonstrations were visited by thousands of men and women. The Mandal has been invited to give a demonstration of Indian games and drills in the International Olympiad to be held at Berlin in the middle of 1936. The Mandal intends sending a select troop of 25 athletes to Germany for the same.

The Mandal has sent some of the members trained by it to foreign countries like Germany and Japan for training in respective systems of physical education and has also succeeded in securing the creation of a special department of physical education in the Nagpur University which has appointed Dr. Kokhardekar, a member of the Mandal as Director of this Department.

A big band played by about 30 amateur bandsmen of the Mandal is also accompanying its team and will keep on playing different tunes at the time of the demonstration. Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, will preside over the function. We hope that the Bombay public will avail themselves of this excellent opportunity.

OFFICIAL ORGAN FOR G. I. P. WORKERS

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

The General Secretary, writes:—

The Central Executive Committee of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union met at Nagpur on Wednesday last. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar presided.

Resolved that the 'Railway Worker' printed and published at Bhusawal should be the official organ of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union.

This meeting endorses the resolution of the Standing Committee on unity and authorises the General Secretary to hold elections at Poona, Dhond, Sholapur, Manmad and Jhansi when 100 members are duly enrolled.

Mr. Ghanekar was elected as a representative of the Union for the half yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation.

Messrs. Ghanekar, Abdul Razak, Mohan Lal, Ramji, Pendharkar, Chowdhery, Khedgikar, Inamdar and Charles were elected delegates for the Convention of the A. I. R. F.

Bombay Maheshwari Conference

The Hon. Secretary on behalf of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Maheshwari Conference invites all Maheshwaris to attend the above Parishad at Igatpuri. It has also been decided by the Committee to hold Bombay Rajasthani Parishad, Rajasthani Youth Conference, Ladies Conference, Ladies Handieraft and Fancy work exhibition and Gymnastic Conference along with the above Conference. All ladies are requested to bring their handicraft and fancywork with them and the enthusiastic gymnasts are requested to bring their own materials. The dates fixed for the above conferences are 2nd, 3rd and 4th of January.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

SPECIAL SHOW at 3 p.m.

Of Prof. Doorlay's

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GIFTS will be given away! Bring The Children To

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INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

At Gowalia Tank

PROF. AMAR'S FIRE WALKING FEAT PERFORMANCE.

Twice daily at 7-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

A Sandow's Acrobatic Performance

Varieties of music programmes with all kinds of amusements.

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Time:—From 4 p.m. to 11 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1935

PARTIES & PROGRAMMES

Several political parties in the country, other than the Congress, are attempting in their annual Christmas conferences to settle their respective methods of working the New Constitution. The Congress will settle this question fully at its session in March next. Of the other parties, the Liberals form the oldest one, but have lost almost all their old-time influence as they have failed to be progressive or to adapt their policies to changing circumstances in the country. Sir Moropant Joshi pathetically confessed that, in his province, the Liberals, who survive as party-men, are physically incompetent to challenge an election and "even our own descendants are in the opposite camp." The problem with them now is how to hold their own against the Congress which, it is certain, will contest all the Council elections. To their credit be it said that, as a party, they will not stoop to seek election by exploiting communal prejudices, though that cannot be said of certain individuals in the party. It is certain that, whatever their strength in the Councils, they will work the New Constitution "for aught it is worth," though they do not at all approve of it. They will try to extract out of it what little good they can in the hope that such a policy will ameliorate the condition of the people and enable them to exert greater pressure on Government in their attempt to get the Constitution replaced by a better one.

Congress Policy

In following this policy, prompted largely by a spirit of defeatism, the Liberals hope to get support from several minority groups like a section of the Muslims, the Mahasabhaites, the non-Brahmins and the like. Some of them earnestly wish to make common cause with the Congress as far as possible, and hope that Congress will finally decide to accept office wherever possible. Now, the Congress has repeatedly pledged itself to wreck the Constitution by all legitimate and peaceful ways. And this policy will be pursued, both inside and outside the Councils, whether ministerships are accepted or not. That policy does not mean indiscriminate opposition even to beneficent measures, official or non-official. Congress will stand up for a programme which has already been roughly indicated by recent resolutions of the Congress, particularly the Karachi Resolution on Fundamental Rights. It will be for Government to support or oppose the programme, Congress not budging on any question of principle. If Government support the programme, it will be a triumph for the Congress and in every way a gain to the country. If Government oppose it, Congress will oppose Government both in and out of the Councils, but will not compromise its principles, whatever the strength of the Congress Party. Whether this policy is to be followed by Congress accepting ministerships or by controlling non-Congress ministers is a question of detail, though an important one, to be settled by the Lucknow session of the Congress.

The Great Unifier

It should be obvious to all earnest workers in the groups or parties outside the Congress, seeking to serve the country in their own different ways, that they can achieved their object best by making common cause with the Congress party whenever possible. Another important point that needs to be stressed in this connection is that any policy in the Council will succeed to the extent it is backed up by appropriate work in the country. In the organisation of this work, too, as the President of the Liberal Federation points out, "all progressive parties should welcome opportunities of working in and out of Councils in collaboration with one another without in any way breaking with their other loyalties." Such collaboration should be easier now than it was ever before. For several parties have devised or are devising programmes on the lines of the Congress constructive programme. The President of the Liberal Federation, after emphasizing the importance of a programme of work outside the Councils, said: "In such a programme should be included relief to agriculturists, to landless labourers and urban workers and the educated unemployed; the extension of nationalisation in certain directions; legislation for securing fair conditions of life and fair distribution of profits to labour; and taxation as an instrument for securing social justice and redressing inequalities in the distribution of wealth." Whether or not one sees in this some family likeness to the Congress programme and policy, it is obvious that such a programme affords valuable opportunities for collaboration between Congressmen and Liberals. The same can be said of the programmes that have been devised by the Justicites of Madras, the non-Brahmins of Bombay and the Nationalists of Bengal, provided the programmes are something more than an election stunt. Genuine service of the people should be a great unifier in the next few years. And the people should follow the lead of only those who really serve them both, in and out of the Councils.

Late Lord Reading

Lord Reading, whose death occurred yesterday, was one of the cleverest and brainiest politicians England has produced in recent times. Born in poor circumstances, he built up his own fortune and occupied very high and responsible offices in the gift of his country. With great forensic talent he combined business acumen of exceptionally high order and had few equals as a negotiator in circles of high finance. It was not surprising, therefore, that when Britain needed financial assistance from the U.S.A. to carry on the War against Germany, Lord Reading was selected for the difficult task of conducting negotiations for the purpose and that after the War he was selected by the Coalition Government as British Ambassador to the U. S. A. mainly with a view to secure the American legislature's ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. It was, however, a surprise to many that, after his return to England, he retired from politics by resuming the post of Lord Chief Justice. When, however, the late Mr. Montagu found that Lord Cheimsford's disastrous failure as Viceroy, the Rowlatt Bills, the Amritsar massacre, the Punjab wrong, and last, but not least, the violation of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge given to the Muslims regarding Turkey and the holy places of Islam had brought into existence the first Non-Co-operation movement under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, he prevailed upon the Coalition Cabinet to send to India as Viceroy one of England's greatest statesmen to checkmate that movement. Lord Reading came here with the declared intention of doing justice to India. He made speeches full of platitudes and soon was conquered by his entourage. The man, who had come to do justice to India, was responsible for the promulgation of a lawless law in Bengal. Earlier in his regime, he blundered by advising in favour of the visit of Prince of Wales to India when the latter was seething with discontent and had publicly to confess that "he was puzzled and perplexed" at the effective boycott of all functions connected with that visit. The Non-Co-operation movement, as one of his satraps, Lord Lloyd admitted, came within an inch of success and demonstrated Lord Reading's failure to bring about a reconciliation between India and Britain. Lord Reading came to India with a great reputation as a statesman and a lover of justice. He left India with quite a different reputation—as many brilliant Britons have left India—of having wasted great talents in the futile attempt to hamper India's progress to freedom.

CONGRESS JUBILEE IN LONDON

Labour Leaders' Attitude

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 21. (By Air Mail).

Last week I had referred to Mr. Henry S. L. Polak's unwillingness to join the Congress Jubilee Committee formed in this country to celebrate the Golden Jubilee on Friday next. But since then, listening to the advice of his friends, Mr. Polak has reconsidered his decision. Considering that persons like Mr. C. F. Andrews, Miss Agatha Harrison and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon have felt it right to join this representative Committee, Mr. Polak has finally agreed to identify himself with the Committee. However, I understand that he has informed the Committee making it clear that he has in no sense become an unqualified supporter of the Congress policy of the last few years.

Labour Leaders.

The Committee is now in full swing. Though a few persons who are members of the Labour Party have willingly joined the Committee, the Labour members of Parliament have unfortunately adopted the tactics, of what I may say, passive resistance. They have gone to the length of showing the extreme discourtesy of not even acknowledging receipt of communications addressed by the Committee inviting them to join it. It was pointed out to them that their refusal to join the Committee would have a somewhat adverse significance in the eyes of Indian leaders in India. Yet they have preferred to observe sphinx-like silence. Evidently they do not want to be of any moral assistance to the Congress and they desire the Indian public to continue to remain under the impression that they are still India's best friends. Maybe that they believe that they would successfully balance themselves in this contradictory position by social discourtesy towards six highly respected Indians in London who have signed the invitation and who are known for being not identified with any political party or political creed.

The principal Labour M.P.s. who have taken up such an attitude are Messrs. Lansbury, David Grenfell, Pethwick Lawrence and Tom Williams. Mr Attlee, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Snell and Miss Ellen Wilkinson have replied to the communications of the Congress Committee and Miss Wilkinson has even agreed to serve on the Committee.

German Author's Apology.

Last week I also gave you a report about a certain German author writing a serial story in a certain German illustrated newspaper on his experiences of the short visit that he paid to Bombay, which included exaggerated references to the Parsee Tower of Silence and customs in Parsee family life, derogatory to the Parsee culture. By a curious coincidence, as I mentioned last week, the name of the Parsee gentlemen in that story is Sir Phiroz Jamiad. As Sir Phiroz Sethna happens to be in London, Mr. Kaikhushru P. Mehta, the President of the Parsee Association of Europe, arranged a joint interview with the author, who fortunately happens to be in London at the present moment. Sir Phiroz and Mr. Mehta, I understand, are both satisfied that the whole book is the result of the travellers' ignorance and inexperience.

The author has tendered his apology to Sir Phiroz Sethna for his ignorance, he has promised to alter certain passages from the book, which make offensive reading for the Parsees and has willingly agreed to make the position clear to his German readers. Mr. Mehta has particularly welcomed the author's decision to stop the English version of his German story and his decision to discontinue a film story in England based on the same story. Sir Phiroz Sethna and Mr. Mehta have considered it fair to accept such a 'bona fide' declaration on the part of the author and both of them consider it unwise to make unnecessary and big noise about the publication. Of course, Mr. Jehangir Vakil, of Hamburg, deserves credit for drawing the attention of the Parsee Association Committee in London, which was thus able to bring this matter to an appropriate conclusion without making any out-of-proportion noise and agitation about it.

Social Gathering.

It was a cold, foggy Sunday afternoon but Mr. Sardar Bahadur of Delhi made it so warm for us at his magnificent house in Park Place Gardens in the quiet western spot of London last Sunday that we felt we had gathered in Delhi on a hot day. We were the guests of Mr. Bahadur, who is a lawyer from Delhi practising in Dehra Dun. He with his brothers and sisters had agreed to be the hosts on behalf of the monthly social of the Hindustani Speaking Union. Apart from Sir Abdul

(Continued on page 8—Col. 4).

The World And Its Ways

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

While the majority in favour of the Laval Government in France is steadily diminishing, at each successive Parliamentary crisis, Laval still continues in office. Triumphant on the franc issue, as on the economic decrees, and the Fascist organisations, Laval was hardly victorious on the foreign affairs debate as regards the peace terms,—the majority coming down to 54; while in the latest debate, the majority has shrunk to 21. The resignation of M. Herriot has weakened the Laval hold on the 'Chambre'; but the Radicals have no alternative programme, sufficiently alluring to the 'Deputes,' in the last month of the 'Chambre's' existence. And even if they had, they would not risk taking office, while the Budget has yet to be passed M. Herriot has held office before now; but has not shown that tenacity and forcefulness, that dogged determination of M. Laval, both against the Right and against the Left, which has won him this somewhat unenviable position. M. Laval may not be indispensable to France; and his peace efforts have but lukewarm support, every time they diverge from the League, or indicate the slightest sympathy for the Fascist philosophy. But he has made amends by definitely discarding his peace proposals; by reiterating support of the League and its Covenant; and by promising publicly to support Britain, in the event of the latter being attacked by Italy,—on land, on sea and in air. With this retrieval of his error, M. Laval may be suffered to totter through the next four months, before the 'Chambre' is dissolved, new elections held, and a new alignment of political parties requires a re-shuffling of the groups that make up French Governments.

Anglo-German Negotiations

Meanwhile Britain and Germany are reported to be negotiating another Convention,—this time in respect of the air armaments,—similar to what they had in May last in regard to the navy. There may be no more in the reports than diplomatic negotiations, or cautious feelers. Germany's position in air is totally different from that on sea; and she would not, obviously, be content with accepting a position of permanent inferiority in that element, as she has had to in regard to the Navy. But, even so, the mere approach to Germany is open to suspicion by France. The one great foundation stone, as it were, in the Anglo-French collaboration in European affairs is the mutual need of the two countries to counterpoise Germany. And so, if, at any time, either of the two great Western Powers even appears to be flirting with Germany, the other gets immediately nervous, suspicious and apprehensive. France has, of course more to dread than Britain from a resurgence of Germany Witness, for example, France's new Army Bill to make up for the new German menace. But Britain has more at stake in the material sphere if Germany becomes stronger; and so either becomes alarmed each time the other coquettes with the neighbour across the Rhine or the North Sea, France, therefore, condemned, in the latest instance, not M. Laval's pro-Italian tendency; but the incipient drift away from Britain and the possible opening of the door to German aggression. And so, we may take it, M. Laval's regrets are as sincere as his promise to retrace his steps.

Rude Awakening For Italy

Italy must have had a rude awakening because of the almost unanimous condemnation of the peace proposals of M. Laval, in Europe. The Fascist Grand Council has, of course, put a bold face on the whole business; and Italy has, officially, declined to offer any opinion on the proposals,—after they had been killed and buried and the funeral dirge had been sung. But the venom with which anti-Sanctionist propaganda has broken out once again; and the resolutions of several Corporation to boycott goods and persons or co-operation from those countries indicates the depth of disappointment she must be experiencing in the heart of her hearts. She must now reckon with not only a hostile Britain, but an offended and antipathetic Europe, not to say the whole civilised world. And if she should be so ill-advised as to resort to arms against the chief ministers of the sanctionist policy, she would find the navies of all Europe,—and the air force as well,—arrayed in armed position against her. It may be perfectly safe,—and permissible, to boast at home; but even the Duce might find it difficult to break through such a 'cordon prohibitoir' if once extreme measures become the order of the day.

Abyssinian Successes

There is no ground, now, to believe that Italy would come out, definitely and distinctly, the top-dog in Ethiopia. The Abyssinians are beginning to hit back. They are even reported to have taken the offensive; and are claiming to have recaptured certain points reported to have been captured by Italy in the first weeks of the war. While Italian aeroplanes continue bombing interior cities, and terrorise the civilian population, in the vain hope of frightening the Ethiopian Government to sue for peace dictated by Italy, the Negus and his levies are making raids upon the Italian advanced posts, and taking the war into the enemy's own lands, with substantial success,—or at least unexpected gains Whether or not the tales of Eritrean invasion and victories of the Ethiopians are true,—it is noteworthy that Rome neither confirms, nor denies some of these claims,—it may safely be assumed that Italy does not find Abyssinia quite that yielding mass of muscle-less fat, which had but to be prodded to dissolve. The more the war drags on, the more has Italy to lose, and Abyssinia the chance to win. The stories,—still very rare in Reuter cables,—of discontent amongst the Italian troops themselves; and even the rumours of mutinies,—may not all be utterly unfounded,—especially when one recalls the rigorous control of all news channels reaching up to the Fascist State. But whether or not there is discontent at home, and opposition abroad,—Italy has, in reality to face both already,—a dragging conflict sucking away the life-blood of a people, cannot prove very healthy for a Dictatorial regime, such as Mussolini presides over. Were there theatrical triumphs and spectacular gains, there may be more than a sporting chance of riverting the Dictatorship for another decade or generation; but, with a tale of failures and reverses, even against such a "contemptible" foe, as Abyssinia has been sedulously represented to be, will not add to the prestige of the Fascist Government, and, therefore, will not enhance the power and authority

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 3.)

Frankly Speaking

A HIDEOUS PARADOX.

The report from Abyssinia that during the Christmas week fighting was bloodiest since the outbreak of Italian aggression is a sad but eloquent commentary on the Christian religion as practised by some of the Western nations to-day. That a nation, claiming allegiance to the Prince of Peace, should make another Christian Power the victim of brutal aggression and violent imperialist designs shows the difference between the non-violent teachings of Christ and the power-mad, jingoistic philosophy of some who call themselves his followers. The history of the Western nations during the last several hundred years shows how some of the "Christian" peoples have been practising exactly the contrary of what Christ taught. His gospel of love has been substituted by them by the gospel of racial arrogance; while he preached equality, they have set up barriers of colour and birth and bank balance between man and man; the Son of Man delivered the slaves but some of those who claim to be his flock have practised collective slavery on a world-wide scale. The sight of a "Christian" people engaged in the slaughter of another people on the day of Christ's birth is a hideous paradox even in this paradoxical world.

LABOUR UNITY IN SIGHT.

Six years ago it was at Nagpur in 1929 that the famous split in Labour ranks brought into existence two rival Labour organizations—the Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation. And if the Associated Press report is to be believed it will be at Nagpur that they will sink their differences and once more form a united front to fight the cause of Labour. Both the organisations are to be merged into one to be known as hee All-India Trade Union Congress and a common constitution is being drawn up. This closing up of Labour ranks is a happy augury coinciding as it does with the golden jubilee of the Congress. And we hope the Labour leaders will strengthen their organization and activities not only by internal unity but also by seeking and welcoming co-operation from the Congress and inducing workers to join the Congress in increasing numbers.

MAHASABHA & UNTOUCHABILITY.

In his presidential speech at the Poona session of the Hindu Mahasabha, Pundit Malaviya suggested a committee of pundits for the purpose of evolving a special "mantra" which would remove all the disabilities of Harijans. Does the Pundit seriously believe that a mere "mantra" can by itself remove a single disability of the Harijans? He also suggested the formation of a number of "Boards of Touchables and Untouchables" to redress local grievances of Harijans and an All-India Board to educate them. Cannot this work be done by the Pundit through the agency of the existing Harijan Sevak Sanghas? When funds are scanty and earnest workers are few, it is not wise to dissipate resources by needless duplication of agencies. The various Hindu Sabhas in the country can do much by themselves or in co-operation with the Harijan Sevak Sanghas.

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

The Maharani of Travancore, presding over the All-India Women's Conference at Trivandrum, stressed the crux of the women's problem when she remarked: "Fundamentally the problem is not political or even social—it is economic. In the last resort the solution of women's problems depends on securing for them, in marriage and out of it, economic independence. Freedom to work outside the home is one of the ideals which cannot be kept outside the range of discussion and decision, as well as the recognition of her claims —to economic partnership in the home." It should, therefore, be the special concern of the Conference to agitate for such education and training for women as would enable them to earn an honourable living whenever necessary.

BIRTH CONTROL.

Inasmuch as enforced and indiscriminate child-bearing is a serious handicap to women in their pursuit of economic independence, the Women's Conference should also carry on ceaseless agitation against premature marriage and in support of the birth control movement. Regarding birth control, the annual report of the Conference says: "The Conference, in its anxiety to relieve the sufferings of women and to prevent the increasing rate of maternal and infant mortality, will not leave the problem untouched, however controversial it may be. The low physique and high death rate caused by early marriage, early motherhood and inadequate provision for welfare work, have been a cause of anxiety to all interested in the welfare of the country. This explains our interest in the problem of birth control in India." The interest of the Conference in the movement is encouraging, as there is still much prejudice against it among some orthodox women. Presiding over a Hindu Women's Conference at Poona, Mrs. Girjabai Kelkar sneered at birth control, divorce and remarriage as a "new morality." Old or new, these reforms are sound and there is no hypocrisy in them.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

In opening the All-India Educational Exhibition at Nagpur, Prof. K. T. Shah did well to refer to a common defect in such exhibitions, namely, undue dependence on foreign supply rather than on home manufacture. "Our Libraries, he said, "are stocked with works of foreign authors and of foreign publication; our laboratories have to be equipped from foreign sources with apparatus as well as material, our museums, even when they exhibit our domestic products, are arranged on foreign ideas." It is true that in the pursuit of knowledge there ought not to be a boycott of essential goods even if they are foreign. But what Prof. Shah really insists is that "our lag in this department of producing all the material, accessories and requirements of education in every stage needs to be made up at the earliest moment possible; and that efforts must be directeed, immediately and scientifically, to provide, within a measurable time, all these requirements from local sources." Swadeshi is a sound principle in every sphere of national life.

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LIBERALS AND INDIA ACT.
—Headline.

Well bracketed.

* * * *

Indians, therefore, could not reconcile themselves to an acceptance of the new constitution which is unwelcome and unwanted and has been imposed on India. At the same time it is made clear that boycott of the constitution is futile and impossible under the present conditions.

We need not tell you, of course, that the above is called from the proceedings of the National Liberal Federation. For like the bouquet of rare old wines, the reports of Liberal gatherings are unmistakable.

* * * *

Said Sir V. T. Venkatarama Sastri in the course of his presidential address at the National Liberal Federation:—

"My fellow delegates and I know that we are a handful in a vast country——we who have the courage and are not ashamed to own ourselves to be Liberals."

We endorse both parts of this statement particularly the latter one. We admire the courage of declared liberals for confession of one's weaknesses or afflictions is in itself no small virtue.

* * * *

"The approach of the new Constitution," says the Statesman," is rather naturally improving the ministerial market."

Markets invariably react favourably to the approach of calamities and catastrophes.

* * * *

Monsieur Laval, in defending his. Betrayal-of-Abyssinia proposals, said, "Despite everything said here I remained faithful to the Covenant of the League."

But he shouldn't give the League away so openly.

* * * *

Synthetic rubber is now being made in Russia.

Elastic tendencies are manifesting themselves in the Communist ideology also.

* * * *

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, in turn Socialist, labourite, national labourite——and always the son of his father——is now expected to accept a Liberal seat that has been offered to him.

And it is not surprising either. Moreover if a famous character in one of Shakespeare's plays could offer his "Kingdom for a horse," what is a mere political label in return for a seat in Parliament?

* * * *

Speaking at the Gurukul University Bhai Parmanand asked the students to have some ideal in life.

Modesty, however, prevented him from indicating what he would like that ideal to be.

* * * *

Reports from Abyssinia show that since the outbreak of the Italo-Abyssinian war, fighting was bloodiest during the Christmas week.

Mussolini has his own queer notions about celebrating the birthday of the Prince of Peace!

* * * *

Another Mass Sacrifice.

Seventy-nine couples were recently married at one marriage ceremony in Canton.

* * * *

"Why did you drive at fifty miles an hour just there?" asked the magistrate.

"Well," said the fair young motorist, with a very sweet smile, "my brakes weren't working properly, so I was hurrying home to avoid an accident."

Heimwehr Leader Shot At In Vienna

Assailants Believed To Be Communists Who Have Escaped

VIENNA, December 29.

Extensive police raids were made, and many arrests effected, after an attempt to murder the well-known Heimwehr district leader Herr Max Walchar who was shot from an ambush, and is in a critical condition.

Herr Max Walchar was shot when entering his house last night. The assailants are believed to be Communists who have escaped.

Prince Von Starhemberg hurried to the victim's bedside.—Reuter.

"C. K." To Skipper India XI Against Australians

AMARSINGH AND JAI DROPPED IN FINAL SELECTION

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Due to indisposition Amarsingh drops out of the All-India side for to-morrow's Test against the Australians and L. P. Jai not having arrived from Bombay has also been omitted.

The Selection Committee, therefore, decided to-day on the following personnel:

C. K. NAYUDU (Captain),
YUVRAJ OF PATIALA,
Lt. WAZIRALI,
MOHD. NISSAR,
C. S. NAYUDU,
MUSHTAQALI,
BAQA JILANI,
...
ABDULAZIZ,
AMARNATH,
SHAHABUDDIN AND
Lt. MOHD. HUSSAIN.

Shahabudin comes in the place of Amarsingh and Lt. Mohd. Hussain in the place of Jai.

RESERVES
AMIR ELAHI AND
S. BANNERJI.

The Australian team has not yet been finally selected but it is presumed that Love and Ironmonger will drop out of the team which played for them in the "First Test" at Bombay and Macartney and Nagel will come in their place.

RAJEN BABU INDISPOSED

Advised Not To Exert Himself Cancels All Enagements

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has been slightly indisposed as a result of the crowded programme and the numerous engagements he had to keep. He has therefore been advised not to exert himself any more for some time until he feels better. All his public engagements are therefore cancelled.

The meetings of the Working Committee will be held at the residence of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Bansilal's Bungalow, Shri Sadan, 15, Land's End Road, Bombay, 6.

SHARP RISE IN SILVER

LONDON, December 30.

The spot silver price of silver advanced to-day by 1-1/6d. when the rate was fixed at 22-1/6d.

Indian buying was responsible for the sharp improvement in the rate.—Indian Allied News.

MEXICAN SILVER AND AMERICA

(SPECIAL CABLE)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30

With reference to Eduardo Suarez's visit it believed that there is the possibility that the mexicans will propose to the United States Treasury to pay to Mexico the United States domestic price for the newly mined silver in return to certain tariff concessions.

SINO-JAPANESE RAPPROCHEMENT

The new Chinese Government at Nanking was announced on December 12 last. At the time of the announcement it was suggested that the Government was one which would be able to co-operate well with Japan, as practically all the Ministers had received part or all of their education in Japan.

For example, Chiang-Tso-Pin, the Foreign Minister, was trained at the Tokio Military Staff College, as were Generals Chang-Chun Ho-Ying-Chin and General Chiang Kai Shek himself.—Indian Allied News.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

NANKING, Dec. 30.

An official communique has been issued by the Nanking Government stating that China is taking the opportunity presented by the present atmosphere to effect a comprehencive readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations through Diplomatic Channels.

It is stated that Japan has agreed to the proposed course.

According to the communique concrete problems have not yet been discussed. The complexity of the conditions surrounding the many problems, it is stated, is the main reason why China has only sought temporary measures for the amelioration of the situation instead of fundamental settlements since the Manchurian incident four years ago.—Indian Allied News.

DRAMATIC TURN IN SILVER SITUATION

Move To Change America's Buying Policy?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.

The "Financial Times" says the visit to Washington of Senor Eduardo Suarez, member of the Mexican Finance Ministry here, is believed to be connected with the modification of the United State's silver buying policy.

The policy is designed to give preference in the purchases to Latin American, and other states, wherein the reciprocal trade agreements have been or can be concluded.

But a restrictive programme of this character is likely to bring the administration into open conflict with the representatives of the silver marketing states of America.

Senor Suarez will confer with the Treasury officials to-morrow, and meet the leading members of the so-called Silver Bloc privately on Wednesday.

NATIONAL LIBERALS AND REFORMS

Text Of Subjects Committee Resolution

NAGPUR, Dec. 30

The following is the text of the resolution as emerged from discussions of the subjects committee, this morning of the National Liberal Federation on the constitutional issue.

The resolution will be discussed in the open session in the afternoon:—

(a) The National Liberal Federation of India while reaffirming its resolution of last year, regrets that, in utter disregard of an almost unanimous Indian opinion, the British parliament not only did not accept a single suggestion for improvement from India's point of view but imposed the Government of India Act, 1935, on the country with further provisions added;

(b) Yet the National Liberal Federation considers that in the circumstances of India anything like a boycott of the new constitution is futile and impossible and is therefore of opinion that all nationalists of all parties and groups in the country should in the supreme interest of India Act together in the general elections which are to be held under the new Act so as to secure their return to the legislatures in the largest number and to utilise the constitution so as to extract from it whatever good it can yield and what is more important so as to accelerate the reform of the constitution on the lines demanded by and acceptable to Indian opinion;

(c) The Liberal Federation reiterates that no constitution can satisfy Indian opinion which does not approximate as nearly as may be to the constitutions of the Dominions and concede to the people of India the full rights of national self-Government with the irreducible minimum of reservations for a short period fixed by statute and which further does not make for national solidarity."—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE IN GERMANY

Temporary Panic, But No Material Damage

BERLIN, Dec. 30.

A series of sharp earthquakes rocked Badenbaden and the neighbourhood early to-day.

The first shock occurred at about 04.00 (G.M.T.) tremors whereof were felt at Heidelberg. The residents and officials of the district were roused from their beds and told Reuter stories of shaking houses.

There was temporary panic but little material damage was done.

Shocks were also felt at Achorn and Phorzheim.—Reuter.

KIPLING'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

British Press Pays Tribute

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Dec. 30.

The 70th birthday of Rudyard Kipling was celebrated with long memoirs in newspapers paying tributes to the poet.

A New York cable states that the 70th birthday of Kipling will be celebrated in the United States A special nation wide broadcast

RUDYARD KIPLING.

programme is arranged, and a "Kipling Week" will be held for the first time. It will be an annual event in future.

The little town of Brattleboro in Vermont where the Kiplings lived a few years after their marriage had a day of rejoicing.

The sales of Kipling's works in America is 100,000 a year the best seller being the "Jungle Book."

INDIAN AIRMEN IN CAPE TOWN

Party In Their Honour By City Council

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 30.

The three Indian airmen Manmohansingh, Dalal and Pochkanawala who have arrived in Cape Town will stay about ten days. They have given thousands of flights to people at Johannesburg, Durban Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth and intend giving flights in Cape Town. They will be entertained at luncheon on December 31 by the City Council.

FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED

(SPECIAL CABLE).
PARIS, Dec. 30.

The Air Ministry states that two airmen Pharbod and Klein who were attempting the Paris-Madagascar air-record, crashed while taking off at Wadi Halfa.

Pharbood was killed and Klein had both his legs broken.

FRENCH ATLANTIC FLEET MANOEUVRES

(SPECIAL CABLE).
PARIS, Dec. 30.

The French Atlantic fleet will hold the winter manoeuvres off the African coast this year, instead of in northern waters according to the Brest correspondent of "Le Matin," who states that the fleet will leave its headquarters on January 14 for Dakar, where they will take in stores, after various exercises 'en route.'

Usually the Atlantic units hold their manoeuvres in the Atlantic and the channel, but the explanation of the change of plans is the authorities' wish to avoid bad weather, which usually interferes with conduct of the exercises at this time of the year.

Lord Lloyd's Son For Bombay

(Special Cable).
NAIROBI, Dec. 30.

Lord Lloyd's son, Hon. David who is at present staying in Kenya with his father is leaving for Bombay by s.s. "Karanja" arriving on January 11.

STUDENTS BACK TO STUDIES

(Special Cable).
CAIRO, Dec. 30.

The university and schools have reopened after being closed since November 14 owing to the part taken by students in the riots. The students showed themselves restive and demonstrated for some time outside before entering and then continued their demonstrations inside the various faculties despite the advice of Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd, to resume studies quietly. Their present grievance apparently is the delay in granting amnesty to their comrades under arrest.

DISSENSIONS OVER SANCTIONS

PARIS, Dec. 30.

M. Tardieu has sent a letter to M. Paul Reynaud, the President of the Centre Republican Party, announcing his resignation from the party. M. Reynaud was at one time a Minister in the Government of which M. Tardieu was the Premier.

M. Tardieu now says in his letter that he opposes M. Reynaud's attitude in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. He declares that the overwhelming confusion of the present situation is due to the attempt to apply sanctions without their first being organised.

According to M. Tardieu, Britain's sudden advocacy of sanctions constitutes an injustice for Italy, a peril to peace and the bankruptcy of the Covenant.

REYNAUD RESIGNS?

Arising out of M. Tardieu's resignation from the Centre Republican Party as a result of his disagreement with the President, M. Paul Reynaud, over the question of sanctions, it is learned that Mr. Reynaud has resigned his Presidentship.—Indian Allied News.

CHAMBER PASSES FINAL READING OF BUDGET

(SPECIAL CABLE).
PARIS: Dec. 30.

The Chamber gave the second and the final reading to the budget by 400 votes to 170.

ROME'S VERSION OF WARIEU CASUALTIES

ROME, December 30.

A communique claims that heavy losses were inflicted on Abyssinians in the operations on the Eritrean column linking up another column in the zone of Warieu in Tembien. Italian losses were 52 killed.—Reuter.

ITALY'S WAR COSTS NOT IN BUDGET

ROME, December 30.

The £33,000,000 Budget which the Cabinet agreed upon to-day for 1936 does not include the cost of the Italian campaign which is now being waged in East Africa.

It is stated that, as the cost of the campaign cannot at present be estimated, sums will be appropriated from national funds as needed.—Indian Allied News.

FARMERS' DEMONSTRATION

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30.

Over a thousand farmers demonstrating in favour of rent reductions this morning stormed and wrecked Police Headquarters in Weiting near Soochow.

The police fired on the demonstrators wounding one. Farmers also demonstrated in Soochow itself, Changsu and other towns in Kiangsu Province.—Reuter's Special.

Terrible Plight Of German Refugees

League High Commissioner Resigns In Protest Against Treatment

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.

Newspapers give prominence to the letter of Mr. J. G. MacDonald to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations resigning the office of League High Commissioner for refugees from Germany.

Mr. MacDonald declares that since the office was established two years ago the conditions in Germany which creates refugees has developed so catastrophically that reconsideration of the entire situation by the League is essential.

Describing the intensified persecution of Jews and others, Mr. MacDonald says, apart from all questions of principle, in view of the fact that now over half-a-million persons are being crushed against whom no charge can be made except they are not what Nazis choose to regard as "Nordic," it is not enough to continue activities on behalf of the refugees. Efforts must be made to remove or mitigate the causes.

Accordingly he advises friendly but firm intercession with the German Government by all pacific means on the part of the League of Nations and other nations.

Cast Fear Out Of Your Hearts

SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI'S EXHORTATION

The first and the foremost necessity for our progress is the removal of fear embedded in our hearts. If there should be fear in one's heart, it should be the fear of doing injustice to others; there was no need for man to be afraid of another man," observed Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, speaking at a meeting held at Colaba, Bombay, under the auspices of the Fort Ward District Congress Committee on Monday night.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided and among those present were Mr. Muiraj Karsandas, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. R. F. Munshi, Mr. Ambalal Tullockchand, President of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave a succinct history of the growth and progress of the Indian National Congress during the past fifty years. All the great leaders in the country from among the Hindus, Muslims, Parsis or Christians, without any distinction of community, contributed towards the development of the national organisation. Dadabhai Nowroji and Lokamanya Tilak gave the country the 'mantra' of Swaraj. To give food and raiment to the starving millions of India was the real meaning of Swaraj. This could not be achieved unless every one of the Indians became the standard-bearer of freedom.

SINK DIFFERENCES

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel said that unless each and every Indian properly understood the significance of the word "Swaraj," the mission of the Indian National Congress could not be said to have been fulfilled.

If only the 35 crores of Indians were united as one nation, it would not be difficult to achieve freedom. The mission of the Congress was two-fold. On the one hand, it was carrying on its struggle for independence. On the other hand Congress was building up national institutions in times of peace.

As long as the people remained sluggish and lazy without doing their bit for national freedom, they could have no chance of winning their desire.

He made a fervent appeal to the people to sink their difference and unite and carry out the programme of the Congress.

There was no question of superiority of the foreigner and none need be afraid of another man. On this occasion, he concluded, every Indian should take the vow of freedom for India, and none should rest nor allow others to rest till the great cause of which the Indian National Congress was the campaign, had been won.

WHAT THE CONGRESS HAS ACHIEVED.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that the founders of the Indian National Congress had deliberately called the Congress "National." For, there had never before in the history of India been in existence an institution whose object was not only to secure freedom for the country but also to establish a Government that was neither that of the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians but of Indians. For fifty years the Congress steadfastedly remained true to that purpose and it was for that reason that every Indian, who loved his country longed for its freedom, regarded it as a national institution, the doors of the Congress were open to all, its voice was the Voice of India and every true Indian considered it his proud privilege to carry out its mandates. The Congress, again, had cast out fear from the mind of thousands of Indians, had prevented them, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi with a weapon of matchless efficacy in non-violence which would not only win India's freedom but would also contribute to the growth of peace in a war-weary and armament loaded world.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi had not finished, when the bells from the Maruti Temple began sounding as it was time for worship. As the meeting was held near that temple, further proceedings became impossible and the meeting dispersed.

SEQUEL TO DISPUTE OVER COALITION

(SPECIAL CABLE).
MADRID: Dec. 30.

The 16-day-lifed Cabinet of Sgr. Valladares resigned owing to a dispute on the question of forming the Right and the Centre Coalition against the Leftists in the forthcoming elections.

Four of the Ministers wanted alliance with the Catholic-Fascist Ceda, led by Sgr. Gil Robles, but Sgr. Valladares insisted on the Independent-Centre Coalition.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 35 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

THAT WAS BINNY'S VOICE!- AND IT CAME FROM THIS WALL!
HE MUST HAVE USED A LOUDSPEAKER!- HIS VOICE HAD A METALLIC QUALITY!-THE SECRET ROOM IS THERE!
VERY CLEVER, WADE! BUT YOU'LL NEVER GET IN!- AND REMEMBER, IF YOU'RE NOT GONE IN FIVE MINUTES--YOU DIE!----- TAKE WARNING!—
CLICK
IT'S A GOOD THING THIS SECRET ROOM IS BOMB-PROOF!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN? WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?
THE REST OF THE HOUSE IS MINED!- AT EXACTLY FOUR, THIS TIME-CLOCK WILL SET THEM OFF---- AND WADE AND YOUR FRIEND WILL BE BLOWN TO SMITHEREENS!
LYMAN ANDERSON

CONGRESS THEN AND NOW

Rajen Babu's Survey From First To Last Bombay Session

The following are extracts from the introduction written by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, to the "History of the Congress" by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:—

Fifty years ago the Indian National Congress met for the first time in Bombay with a small number of delegates who could hardly be called elected representatives, but who were nevertheless true servants of people. Ever since then it has been striving for winning freedom for the people of India. In the beginning its aim was indefinite but it has always insisted on a democratic form of Government responsible to the people of India and representative of all communities and classes inhabiting this vast country. It started with the hope and confidence that British statesmanship and the British Government would rise equal to the occasion and establish truly representative institutions giving the right to the people of India to govern India in the interest of India. The early history of the Congress is full of resolutions and speeches giving expression to this faith and confidence. The very demands of the Congress took the form of resolutions suggesting reforms and removal of objectionable measures—all having as their basis a hope that, if the British public and Parliament could be fully informed of this position in India and of the desire of Indians, they would set things right and ultimately confer on them the inestimable boon of self-government. That hope and confidence have been gradually but nonetheless completely shattered by the action of the British Government in India and in England.

ADVENT OF SATYAGRAHA.

These naturally created an intensive agitation in the whole country, and Satyagraha, which had been tried in South Africa, and in a small way in Champaran and in Khaira in India, was put forward by Mahatma Gandhi for the first time as a method to be adopted by the country whereby to secure redress of these and other grievances. There were unfortunate popular disturbances in the Punjab and Ahmedabad resulting in loss of life and property which were followed by the Jallianwala-Bagh massacre and the horrors of the Martial Law regime in the Punjab. There was naturally great indignation throughout the country which was assuaged by the Report of the Hunter Committee appointed to investigate into these happenings and was considerably intensified by the debate on the Report in Parliament.

UPHEAVAL IN WAKE OF SIMON.

The appointment by the British Parliament of what is known as the Simon Commission from which Indians were excluded, for the purpose of investigating the working of the Constitution of 1920, led to another serious upheaval in the country, and the Congress in association with other public bodies framed a Constitution with Dominion Status as the objective for India for the acceptance of the Government. In the absence of any adequate response by the Government, the Congress at its session at Lahore in December, 1929 changed its objectives as the "attainment of Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) by legitimate and peaceful means," and organised a campaign of Civil Disobedience of non-moral laws and non-payment of taxes, in the beginning of 1930. The Government of England, on the one hand, called a Conference in London to which it nominated certain Indians to advise it about a Constitution for India, and on the other adopted repressive measure including the promulgation of a number of most drastic Ordinances for suppressing Civil Disobedience Movement in India. After tracing the history of the Congress up to Karachi, Rajen Babu says:—

By a resolution passed at Karachi, the Congress has assured to all Indians certain fundamental rights and has drawn up an economic and social programme. It has made it clear that in order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions and has laid down fundamental rights of citizenship, such as freedom of speech and association, of person and property, of religion and conscience. It has also laid down that the interests of industrial labour shall be safeguarded, by securing for them healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for settlement of disputes and protection against economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment and the right to form unions. It has assured the peasants to secure equitable adjustments of the burden on agricultural land by reduction of rent and revenue and exemption from rent or revenue for uneconomic holdings, with such relief as may be just and necessary to holders of small estates affected by such exemption or reduction in rent. It has also provided for a graded tax on net incomes from land above a reasonable minimum, death duties, on a graduated scale on property above fixed income, and drastic reduction of expenditure on military and defence and civil administration, fixing the salary of State servants at a maximum of Rs. 500 per month. It has also laid down an economic and social programme of excluding foreign cloth, protecting indigenous industries, prohibition of intoxicating drugs and drinks, State control of key industries, relief to agricultural indebtedness, regulation of currency and exchange in the interest of the country and provision for the military training of citizens for national defence.

DECISIONS OF BOMBAY SESSION.

The last session of the Congress at Bombay in October, 1934 endorsed the policy of entering the Legislatures and laid down a constructive programme including revival of, and encouragement of, hand-spinning and hand-weaving, promotion of useful village and small industries, re-construction of village life in its economic, educational, social and hygienic aspects, removal of untouchability, promotion of inter-communal unity, total abstinence, national education, spread of useful knowledge among the adult population, organisation of industrial labour, and peasants, and strengthening of the Congress organisation. Under a revised Constitution it reduced the number of delegates and made it proportionate to the number of primary members on the Congress roll and insisted on manual labour and habitual wearing of Khadi on all elected members and office-bearers of Congress Committees.

ALL NATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

The Congress has marched on from stage to stage and covers practically every sphere of national activity. It is at present engaged in constructive work which is calculated not only to improve the economic condition of the masses but also to create that self-confidence among them which can be born of work accomplished and which can enable them to win Poorna Swaraj. Starting as a small organisation, it now covers the entire country with a net work of branches and enjoys the confidence of the masses of the country. It has called forth sacrifice on an extensive scale for the attainment of Swaraj from people of all classes and has a remarkable record of work and achievements. The organisation itself is a great national asset which it should be the duty of every Indian to increase and preserve. It is bound to play an ever-increasing part in the struggle for freedom that still lies ahead. This is no time for resting on our oars. The work yet to be accomplished is great and needs much patient toil, endless sacrifice and unflinching determination. It is nothing less than the attainment of Poorna Swaraj. Let us bow down our heads to all those men, women, and children, known and unknown, who have laid down their lives, who have suffered woes and privations and who are still paying the penalty for loving their Motherland.

THE NATION'S RESPONSIBILITY

Let us also in grateful reverence recall the services of those who sowed the seeds of this mighty organisation, who nurtured it with their unremitting labour and sacrifice. The small seedling that was planted fifty years ago has now grown into a mighty tree with branches spreading over this vast country and has now blossomed in the sacrifice of countless men and women. It is for those that are now left behind to nourish the tree by their further services and sacrifices, so that it may bear fruit and make India the free and prosperous country that Nature intended her to be.—United Press.

Hammond Committee Preparing Report

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

The "United Press" learns that Sir Laurie Hammond, Chairman and Mr. Laithwaite, Secretary of the Indian Delimitation Committee are now engaged in preparing the report of the Committee.

It is understood that a part of the report dealing with some provinces has been completed. The entire report is expected to be signed and transmitted to the Secretary of State for India by the third week of January.

Sir Laurie Hammond sails for England on 25th January.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Next Session Will Be Held In Bombay During Easter

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League meeting under the presidency of Mr. Jinnah resolved to hold the next session of the League at Bombay on April 11 and 12 during Easter. Claims of Patna and Lahore in this connection were not accepted.

A condolence resolution was passed concerning the death of Khan Bahadur Hidayat Hussain, General Secretary of the League.

The Council at the suggestion of Haji Rashid Ahmed, seconded by Mr. Ahmed Yarkhan Daulatana, agreed to extend to Mr. Jinnah the office of permanent president of the League for the year 1936.

As for the League's session in Bombay during Easter, Mr. Jinnah has proposed Sir Fazli Hussain for the presidentship. Mr. Jinnah is in communication with Sir Fazli over the phone before the Council meets this evening to discuss other matters.

QUESTION OF PRESIDENTSHIP.

The decision of the League Council to extend Mr. Jinnah's permanent presidentship was preceded by a discussion as to whether under the revised constitution, the League could have two Presidents, one permanent and the other for Annual session. Mr. Jinnah ruled that whatever the intention of those who amended the constitution the position was that the Rules maintained the office of the permanent president. Thereafter Mr. Jinnah's term of office was extended till the end of the League's session in 1937 and not for 1936 as previously reported.

Those attending to-day's meeting were Sir Muhamed Yakub, Liaqat Ali Khan, Mr. Jamshed Ali Khan, Mr. Khurshed Ali Khan, Mr. Farzandali, Mr. Syed Habib, Mr. S. M. Abdulla, Mr. Haji Rashid Ahmed, Mr. Mazaruddin and Mr. Jafri.—A. P.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Coninued from Page 6)

of the present rulers of that country.

Demand For Indemnity

On the other hand, Abyssinia, too, will have to be cautious in the hopes it permits itself as regards the outcome of the war. The terms of peace the Emperor is reported to be hoping for,—including an indemnity from Italy,—may be just, in view of the unprovoked aggression of the Italians; but, it is doubtful if Europe or the League would force Italy to pay an indemnity to the Negus for having invaded his country. Recognition of the integrity and sovereignty of Abyssinia; and even the demand to have no Italians in the programme of Ethiopia's national reorganisation, may pass muster; but no territorial or pecuniary gains to the Emperor will be countenanced by the Western Powers at the expense of Italy,—if we do not gravely misunderstand their mentality and political strategy.

Exit—The New Deal

The New Deal Programme has been scrapped in America. That does not mean, however, that all efforts made at National Recovery would be a wash-out, and of no avail. The principles will endure, though some of the institutions and departments of State may have to be renamed, and reconditioned. Many crucial matters are still before the Supreme Court for final judicial pronouncement; and still more important proposals for constitutional revision may come up at the time of the presidential campaign. If Roosevelt is re-elected we may take as a foregone conclusion that some form of constitutional amendment will become almost inevitable; and chances seem quite fair that Roosevelt will be re-elected. Meanwhile, the Silver policy of the American Treasury has administered a well-earned rebuke to the speculators of the world, and the silver brokers in Britain, particularly They would maintain the policy of silver purchases,—but only in the markets most suitable to America. This may not be quite palatable to British interests; but it would surely militate against that frenzy of speculation that the last few months have been witnessing,—to the immense losses of this country.

Chinese students are attempting to follow the Egyptian example, against Japan, and the unconcealed policy of the Island Empire to swallow China up in convenient morsels. The Nanking Government are, however, unable to back the students' sentiment, quite as effectively as the Egyptian Government appear to have done; and internal factions in that unhappy land are also not ended. Japan has thus a free hand in China, and will continue to have it so long as the Western world is busy with its own affairs.

INDIA'S SEA-BORNE MAIL

Existing Agreement Extended For Fourteen Months

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: Dec. 30.

A Communique on the contract for conveyance of sea-borne mails says:—

In view of the expected air mail developments in 1937 and of the impending separation of Burma from India, both of which may require modification of the existing sea service, it has been considered necessary to extend the existing agreement between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the British India Steam Navigation Company for India coasting and other mail services which have been extended for two years from February 1, 1934, and will expire on January 31, 1936, for a short period.

Further in order to secure in the mean time such savings as may be possible by cancelling those steamer mail services which provide only inappreciable benefit to public, it has been decided that the following steamer mail services should be continued:—

(1) Line No. 6 (Madras-Rangoon Weekly Mail Service) and (2) Line No. 10 (Bombay-Kathiawar Ports-Karachi Weekly Service).

Arrangements have accordingly been made for further extension of the present agreement for a period of 14 months from February 1, 1936, excluding Mail Services on Lines Nos. 6 and 10.

INDIAN NEWS IN LONDON

(Continued from Page 6.)

Qadir, the President of the Union, Sardar Mohan Sing, member of the India Council. the occasion provided us an opportunity of meeting Mr. C. F. Andrews, Hon. Mr. Justice Rangi Lal of Lahore and a prominent member of the Turkish Legation in London. Mr. Andrews came as he was anxious to speak Hindustani with some of his old friends and it was quite amusing to hear him delving in that art, though imperfectly. Miss Ayanger, who hails from Mysore, and is in this country to take an M. A. degree gave some excellent pieces of Indian music on the 'Veena.' She was later joined by Mr. Bahadur's two sisters Srimati Sharan Pyrai, Shrimati Kaushalya Pyari and their little niece Shrimati Kashmiran Vir. The trio are generally in demand in the Indian circles for the musical entertainments they provide. Though mainly in this country to prosecute their studies, their interest in Indian political, and social life in this country has not lagged even when they are on the eve of their examination. Ambitious as all Indian students are, one of them is about to finish her Entrance Examination waiting to enter higher University precincts with a view to become a Portia.

Common Bond.

Sir Abdul Qadir, the President of the Union, recited his own composition meant for the digestion of the Indian women which warned them against the imitation of Western culture and asked of them to be jealous of their modesty.

As Mr. Sardar Bahadur said, this Union is one of the channels in London Indian life which enables Indians from different parts of India to strengthen the spirit of brotherhood amongst them and is looked upon by most of its members as a great stepping-stone to cultural unity amongst them. Incidentally, the Union was founded a year ago and it will celebrate its anniversary in the middle of February next. At the start Mr. Sharar and Sir Abdul Qadir had the co-operation of about 40 Indians; to-day I find it has on its role twice that number, which has encouraged the executive to start a study class in Hindustani, mainly for the benefit of English women, married to Indians.

THWARTED HUSBAND RUNS AMOCK

Kills Four And Ends Grim Drama By Suicide

LUCKNOW, Dec. 30.

The grim story of how a thwarted husband who, failing to get back his divorced wife, ran amock and committed four cold-blooded murders and injured two persons seriously comes from Banda District in the United Provinces.

The assailant later committed suicide by turning the gun against himself the next day, before he could be arrested by police.

GRUESOME DRAMA

It is stated that Mahatah Kahan, the central figure of the grim drama, went on Sunday, last with a double barelled gun to his father-in-law's house, but learning that the family had gone to a neighbour's house went there and being unable to find his wife who was concealed in the house, shot dead three inmates of the house including one young girl. Later he went in search of his father-in-law and shot him dead in a mosque while offering prayers. Being pursued by the panic-stricken passerby, he shot two of them who sustained serious injuries.

When he reached home he was refused shelter by his father. Getting desperate he shot himself and died on the spot.

The accused, it is said, married some time back But the father-in-law refused to send the girl to the husband's house. Accused, however, abducted the girl forcibly, but later a Court case being filed on the ground of the girl being a minor the girl had to return to the father's place where a divorce was obtained.

This led the husband to commit murders in frenzy.—United Press.

LORD READING DEAD

(Continued from page 1.)

being given to picketing and other activities.

It was under such a political setting that Lord Reading landed in Bombay early in April 1921. No doubt his reputation as the Lord Chief Justice of England and some of his utterances on India had inspired some hopes in politically minded people that his regime would be tempered with justice and that the wrongs which precipitated the non-co-operation movement would be righted.

In fact, his first utterance on setting foot on the Indian soil was; "Justice and sympathy never fail to evoke responsive chords in the hearts of men of whatever race, creed or class. They are the two brightest gems in any diadem": . . . . "Any declaration of policy to-day must be founded upon opinions of others and could not be the result of my own deliberate judgment" and so he wanted time, "to collect information, seek advise and form conclusions."

But the regime repression was already there. Lord Reading, seemed apparently eager to get in touch with the leaders of the movement. As a result of repeated talks he had with Pandit Malaviya, interviews were arranged between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy and they lasted from the 13th to 18th May 1921. He also interviewed other leaders including the late Mrs. Annie Besant and Lala Lajpat Rai. There was a veil of secrecy over these interviews. Gandhiji could only tell the country: "we had a full discussion of the burning topics as between man and man"

One of the most interesting episode connected with these interviews was the Viceroy's demand for an apology from the Ali Brothers for alleged incitement to violence. And when they agreed to the Mahatma's statement Lord Reading took advantage of it in publicly discrediting them in the course of a speech at the Chelmsford Club. Maulana Mahomed Ali was not the man to take it lying down and he hit back in his own characteristic style. This episode created great commotion in the public.

Lord Reading's regime as Viceroy will be remembered not for the "justice and sympathy" which announced on the first day of arrival in India, but for the wanton flouting of the public opinion and the Legislature itself. Special powers were freely used. One of the greatest blunders of his regime was the advice he gave to the British Government endorsing the proposal of the visit of Prince of Wales to India. The Congress ordered the boycott of all functions connected with the royal visit. The boycott was so effective that Lord Reading openly said he was "puzzled and perplexed."

In March 1922 after Gandhiji had suspended the Civil Disobedience after the Chauri Chaura outrage, Lord Reading sanctioned his prosecution for sedition and Mahatmaji was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, but was released after two years' stay in prison, on medical advice.

One of the most important and at the same time most significant event of his Viceroyalty was the dispute between his Government and the late Nizam of Hyderabad. It was then for the first time, the relation of the Indian States with the Crown was clearly defined. All illusions were dispelled and Lord Reading established the principle: "Paramountcy is paramount." This is the policy that governs their relations to-day.

In the death of Lord Reading Britain loses a brilliant figure, able ambassador, statesman and administrator.

Rich And Poor Are Equal For Congress

MRS. NAIDU ADDRESSES LABOUR MEETING

"Remember that the higher our National Flag flies, the higher will be the star of our aspirations pitched and the greater will be our achievements," declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing a mass meeting of workers on Monday evening at Lal Baug.

There was a large attendance at the meeting which was organised by the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, as part of the Congress Golden Jubilee programme.

Mrs. Naidu in her speech stressed the universality of the Indian National Congress, which recognised that the rich and the poor as children of India were entitled to equal rights.

Congress recognised the equality of all Indians in their claim for independence. Wealth did not matter much. The real fortune of India was her Independence and it was the duty of Indians to secure it. Swaraj meant freedom for the masses. It would enable every one to enjoy his bread. There would be no oppression of the weak by those who felt stronger.

Tracing the progress of the great organisation, Mrs. Naidu said that it was mainly through the inspiration by an Englishman who felt that, while England enjoyed Freedom, there was no reason why India should be a slave country, that the first session of the Congress was held. Step by step, the organisation was built up, and there was slowly a new awakening noticed among the people. Upto a late stage Congressmen contented themselves with demanding small concessions from the Government.

When Mahatma Gandhi returned to India, a great reception was arranged in his honour. Gandhiji was, however, keen on making a first-hand study of the conditions in India and for an year he toured through the length and breadth of the land. He then saw that the masses were steeped in poverty and misery. In Orissa, particularly, he saw people leading utterly wretched lives, grovelling in unhealthy conditions, unable even to have a rag for a change and for washing. He then raised the question as to what the Indian National Congress existed for.

WHAT MATTERS.

What mattered in life was not wealth. Character, sincerity, patriotism were the ruling qualities which were needed to make great success of life. It was unfair that any one in the country should say that the present Congress should fight for Independence so that the on-lookers might reap the fruit. Some people might be saying that the unfortunate incident at Calcutta was an instance to show that Indians were unfit for Swaraj. But nobody seemed to have the fairness to say that in Bombay as elsewhere, remarkable scenes of national unity and solidarity were witnessed. Maulana Shaukat Ali himself was present at the Jubilee celebrations and was ready to come to the Congress with his followers when occasion arose.

Mrs. Naidu exhorted the workers to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Congressmen and fight for the cause of the country like true soldiers.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi garlanded Mrs. Naidu amidst cheers.

MAKE SANCTIONS EFFECTIVE

League Union Deputation's Demand At Interview With Baldwin

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

On behalf of 400,000 members of the League of Nations Union a deputation saw Mr. Baldwin at 10, Downing Street recently and told him that they and large numbers of sympathisers with the peace movement expect the Government to stand by its election pledges.

Lord Cecil was accompanied by Professor Gilbert Murray, Lord Allen of Hurtwood, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Dr. Maxwell Garnett. During the conversations telegrams for the Premier poured in from all parts of the country urging him to uphold the League in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute.

MAKE SANCTIONS EFFECTIVE.

The Press was informed that Mr. Baldwin agreed to hear the spokesmen of the Union on the understanding that the conversations would be regarded as confidential.

The meeting lasted for an hour and a half. It is understood that each member of the deputation spoke strongly on the Paris negotiations and elaborated points mentioned in the resolution passed at a meeting of the Union Executive.

"Pointing out that the Union was perturbed by recent statements of Ministers in the House of Commons, especially as during the election the Government had pledged itself to unwavering support of the League."

The deputation urged that sanctions should be applied until they were effective and that the Government should not support any policy which would not make it quite clear to Italy that aggression does not pay.

UNION TO MEET.

Mr. Baldwin replied to the criticisms expressed by the deputation, thanked them for allowing him to hear them and assured them of the pacific intentions of the Government.

A meeting of the League of Nations Union will be held early, in the 3rd week of December, when a detailed report of the Downing Street conversations will be presented by the deputation.

NAGPUR CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

Liberals Will Work New Constitution

NAGPUR, December 30.

The open session of the National Liberal Federation this afternoon passed unanimously the resolution relating the constitution issue.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

Dhulia Gathering Meets Under Police Protection

DHULIA, Dec. 30.

Under strict police precautions the session of the Presidency Non-Brahmin Political Conference commenced this morning. Among those present were most members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Welcoming delegates Mr. S. T. More, Bar-at-Law, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that the Non-Brahmin party was in its infancy now but, would soon be a leading party in the country. Though based on the principle of opposing Brahmin supermacy, the non-Brahmin party represented agriculturists and labourers and would oppose Government where opposition was necessary for the public good.

Rao Bahadur Nawale, M.L.C., President, in his address extolled the work done by the present members of the Bombay Council who, he said, had saved one crore of additional taxation on agriculturists, saved ten lakhs of rupees through motor taxation bill, and restricted the scope of the Emergency Powers Bill in respect of agriculturists. Continuing the speaker said that the non-Brahmin party must maintain separate entity in the new council and not be assimilated in other parties, even the Congress. The latter was not always guarding the agriculturists' interests.

RESOLUTIONS.

After the Presidential address the open session formed itself into the Subjects Committee and several resolutions were passed, most important being a vote of confidence in the present Councillors. Another moved by Mr. Bhaskar Rao Jadhav urged the party to adopt a programme for extending primary education and removal of agricultural indebtedness. A third resolution registered the decision to enter the new councils, though the new act fell short of Indian aspirations and urged more reserved seats in the council for non-Brahmins.—A.P.

Celebrations

(page 16.)
ok he referred to the faith of e earlier Congress leaders that e British rule in India was a vine dispensation and as such was the duty of the people to ke full advantage of it and to rpetuate the same. That re- cted the Congress politics in den days. But to-day all this as changed and the country was edged to complete indepen- nce as her goal. The differ- nce in the two outlooks was the easure of the country's progress. Concluding he exhorted the blic to remain loyal to the at institution and to carry out orders. Sardar Vallabhbhai tel next rose amidst ovation address the meeting. He ex- ed the friendship of the lion d the lamb and said that India s not desire such disastrous nection between the ruler and e ruled. He insisted upon at sort of Government for In- a wherein Indians in India are free as Englishmen are in their n lands.

He then traced the landmarks d salient features in the untry's progress and exhorted e people to get ready to obey e mandates of the Congress.

"VERY BEST ILLUMINATION"

"C. R." On Govt. Jubilee Ban On Local Bodies

TRICHENGODU, (By Mail.)
Interviewed by the United ess about the recent Govern- ent order prohibiting Local dies from hoisting the National ag and incurring expenditure connection with the Congress ubilee, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar ughed and said that it remind- him of the fable man who led to put off the dawn by ringing the neck of his cock.

He said "The fact cannot be tered, that the Local Bodies opted resolutions to participate the joy, prayers and hopes ssociated with the Congress ubilee. The Ministers may shut eir eyes and imagine that the orld is still enveloped in dark- ss and lest the illusion may be sturbed, orders may be issued hat no cocks should crow while ey are still in bed. But the omulgation of the order that e Local Bodies should not hoist ags or illuminate buildings is e very best illumination and ag hoisting for the Congress ubilee."—United Press.

"CONGRESS CAN NEVER DIE"

Ex-Minister's Jubilee Tribute

ROHTAK, Dec. 29.
"The Congress was never weak. t has always been a living organi- sation. I go further and say that it can never die as long as India is politically alive and there is a desire for freedom" thus observed Rai Bahadur Ch. Chhotu Ram M.L.C., ex-Minister of the Punjab Government, in the course of his speech while addressing a huge meeting held here in the Anaj Mandi in connection with the Con- gress Golden Jubilee celebrations.

He further added that there was not a single Indian who did ot sympathise with the Congress in its object of achieving freedom. "There were people like myself" he said, "who had differences with the Congress in methods".

NATIONAL PARLIAMENT

Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, a ading Congressman in this dis- rict addressing the meeting trac- d at length the history of the ongress. He recalled the diffi- ulties through which he had to ass in 1919 when he first took he resolve of carrying the Con- ress message to the interior vil- ages. He hoped that Congress ne day would occupy the posi- ion of national parliament.

Lala Sham Lal, M.L.A., also poke tracing the history of the ongress and the great services endered by it in political, econo- ic and social uplift of the coun- ry.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma, who presided over the meeting, appeal- d to the audience in the course of his speech to join the Congress and increase its strength.—United Press.

JUBILEE LADIES' DAY

Celebrations At Nagpur

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.
Ladies Day was celebrated here yesterday in connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress. Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Mrs. Jankiben Bajaj and others performed the flag saluta- ion ceremony at Chitnis Park, led a procession of ladies and subsequently addressed a ladies' meeting in the Town Hall, exhort- ing them to use swadeshi goods only.—United Press.

ALL OVER A PICTURE

Sensation Follows Police Inquiry For Popular Leader

KARACHI, Dec. 28.
A sensation was created late last night when a posse of con- stables headed by the Deputy Su- perintendent of the Sind C.I.D. paid a surprise visit at the Jubi- lee Nagar, enquiring about Swami Govindanand. Learning that Swami Govindanand was at his flat, the police left for the same followed by inquisitive people. Before the police reached Swami Govindanand's place, rumours got current that he was to be ar- rested. Consequently crowds col- lected shouting "Govindanand Ki Jai."

The police officer interviewed Swami Govindanand in connec- tion with the Jubilee special num- ber of the "Voice of India." Swami Govindanand was told that he could not publish Nathuram's picture.

Swami Govindanand thereupon assured him that he would not do so. What he was publishing pertained to another Nathuram, a Congressman, and not the victim of Abdul Quayam.

Satisfied with this the police went away.—United Press.

POONA'S HOMAGE TO MARTYRS

Huge Mass Meeting Demonstrates Loyalty To Congress

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, Dec. 30.
The Congress Jubilee celebra- tions started with Prabhat Pheris in which about a thousand took part. After garlanding the sta- tues of Shivaji Lokamanya Tilak and Hon. Gokhale the Flag Salu- tation ceremony was performed at the Servants of India Society.

In the noon all parties joined in the Congress dinner.

At 4 p.m. a huge procession started from the Tilak Statue which terminated in a mammoth meeting before the Shanwar Wada where 10.000 people had assembl- ed. Mr. Vasukaka Joshi the old- est Congressman in the city pre- sided. Homage was paid to known and unknown martyrs. Prizes were distributed.

Pandit Malaviya addressed the meeting for half an hour.

Food was distributed in Bha- vani Peth to thousands of poor. Wrestling matches were held in the Municipal Akhada where more than 4.000 had gathered. Prizes were given to about a hundred.

Congress "powadas" were sung in the Shivaji Mandir at night by Ekbote and Sakhwalkar who were awarded silver medals.

JUBILEE SPORTS AT DADAR

Cup And Medals To Winners Of Events

The programme of the Golden Jubi- lee chalked out by 'G' Ward District Congress Committee is enthusiastically being carried throughout the Ward. Every day public meetings are being held in labour area and labour work- ers have fully co-operated with the Committee.

On 28th instant, early in the morn- ing, Prabhat Pheris after a lapse of three years was taken out. On 29th instant, a grand Flag Salutation cere- mony took place at Shivaji Park. Sjt. Ishwarbhai Patel while unfurling the flag spoke at length on the signific- ance of the Golden Jubilee. A Hari- jan band of Walpakadi played Nation- al Songs. About five hundred men and women attending tht function. At the end of this function, Mrs. Sushi- labai Pradhan, presented 25 yards of khaddar to the Walpakhadi Harijan band.

Immediately afterwards, there was a good demonstration of sports. Sjt. Wa- man Ganesh Harchekar presiding. About 75 girls and 25 boys took part in the competition. About six silver cups and 40 medals and books were awarded to every first and second win- ner in each item of sports.

Physical feats were then demonstrat- ed by both boys and girls of the local Vyayam Shalas.

Mijlis To Terminate Jubilee Functions

The secretary of the Vile Parle C. C. writes:—

To-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. a Mejlis will be held in the Merchants Square, Vile Parle, East, when a pro- gramme of Kirtan, Ras and speeches will be presented. After the termina- tion of the Mejlis, the audience will go to the Upanagar Camp in a pro- cession and perform the Flag Saluta- tion Ceremony. This will conclude the Congress Golden Jubilee Program- me at Vile Parle.

Jubilee Day Arrests In Ahmednagar

POONA, Dec. 30.
It is reported that 14 Congress- men were arrested while taking out a Prabhat Pheri in connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress. at Nevase in Ahmednagar dis- trict, but were let off in the even- ing.—United Press.

SHAHIDGUNJ DISPUTE ECHO

Muslim League Urges Govt. Of India To Hold Im- partial Inquiry

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.
After three hours' deliberations behind closed doors, the Council of the Muslim League adopted the following resolution:

"Having examined the situation created by the Shahidgunj Mosque dispute and incidents which have taken place, the Council deeply regrets the most unfortu- nate position and feels that the Punjab Government have mis- handled the situation and re- quests the Government of India to review the situation and order an Inquiry by appointing an im- partial Committee with regard to the matters in general."

Mr. Habib's motion demanding the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry by the League was ge- nerally opposed. It is reported that Mr. Jinnah pointed out that the report of an Inquiry would further embitter the rela- tions between the communities.

Mr. Daulatana then suggested that Mr. Jinnah should visit La- hore to study the situation. Even- tually the above resolution, which is said to be drafted by Mr. Jinnah, was adopted. By another resolu- tion the Council appealed to the leaders of all communities in the general interests of Punjab to evolve a peaceful solution with- out delay.—United Press.

SHAHIDGUNJ CONFERENCE

Will Govt. Allow Session To Meet On Jan. 11?

LAHORE, Dec. 30.
The appeal by Pir Jamiatali Shah appearing in the Muslim Press to make the All-India Muslim Shahidgunj Conference to be held in Lahore on January 11 and 12 a success has given rise to speculation whether the Conference is to be allowed in view of orders under section 144 in force in Lahore, prohibiting meetings till January 31. Enquiries made by the Associated Press show that there is very little chance of Lahore District authorities permitting the conference.

Special interest is attached to this conference, as important questions relating to the Shahidganj dispute, on which decisions have been postponed from a similiar conference on 9th November last, are expected to come up for final decision.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMINS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

Jedhe's Advice To His Community At Opening Of Nagar Exhibition

(From A Correspondent.)
Ahmednagar, Dec. nil.
The Swadeshi Exhibition in connection with the Congress Jubilee week was declared open by Mr. Keshvrao Jedhe M.L.A. on Thursday last.

In his speech he advised his non-Brahmin brothers to participate whole- heartedly in the Congress movement.

Proceeding he observed: "The non-Brahmins have until now taken part in the social and religious movements but it is now high time that they must take part in the political move- ments as earnestly as they have done in other movements. Only few minis- terships or services will not satisfy the non-Brahmins at large hereafter.."

Celebrations At Dohad

(From Our Correspondent)
It is learnt that the police offi- cials summoned Mr. Ramanlal Seth, President, Dohad Congress Committee, Mr. Harilal Shah, Secretary of the Dohad Socialist Party and Mr L. Shrikant, after having interrogated them, asked them to drop the Flag Salutation item. The workers, however, carried on these functions and nothing untoward has happened.

This afternoon the national sports were witnessed by a large number of citizens.

Successful Jubilee celebrations are reported from Halol, Kalol, and Jhalod. Mr. B.J Desai, is coming here on 31st to attend the 'Sneh' Sammelan. The local Socialist Party is participating in the Congress Jubilee functions.

Sibsagar Felicitates National Congress

SIBSAGAR, (By Mail.)
The Sibsagar Municipal Board had adopted a resolution express- ing its felicitations on the fiftieth anniversary of the Indian Na- tional Congress, "the embodiment of the political aspirations of the Indian people" and offering its respectful homage to those na- tional heroes whose efforts and sacrifices have made the Con- gress what it is.—A. P

At Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 29.
The Golden Jubilee of the Congress was celebrated here yesterday.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Trust Registration Act And Jains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I have read some of the opinions regarding the application of Public Trust Registration Act to Jains. I am of opinion that looking to the great difference be- tween the religious customs and usages of the Hindus and the Jains, there is absolutely no neces- sity of applying the P. T. R. Act to Jains. It is also absolutely necessary that the time for de- manding opinions regarding its application to Jains should be fairly extended at least for two to three months more, especially when the majority of Jains residing in small towns and villages are ignorant of it even as yet. Let them have time for further consideration before they can send their real opinions to the Government. The representatives of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji's firm have of course hurriedly given their opinion in favour of apply- ing it to the Jains without in any way consulting the Jain public at large. But they have erred in this and it is therefore no real Jain opinion.

I am of opinion that Bombay Government should wait at least for three months more to bet the real Jain opinion.—Yours etc.,

V. J. CHOKSHI.

"Dharmatma"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was agreeably surprised to read the remarks of Mr. L. R. Tairsee about the picture "Dhar- matma." To my mind the part played by Bal Gandharva is mar- vellous. He seems to be the very embodiment and spirit of true art. Singing by him elevates one. There are thousands who have applaud- ed the picture and are of opinion that the picture has surpassed all the pictures. Mr. Tairsee's re- marks seem to emanate from a prosaic mind.—Yours, etc.,

"KUCKREJA."

Unemployed Teachers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Addressing a gathering of B. T. students a few days ago Mr. Bhulabhai Desai advised those of them who could not get employment in cities to go to the villages. He said that it was the 'dharma' of the teachers to teach the illiterate masses in the country.

Mr. Desai is a great leader. He has made sacrifices for the coun- try's cause as few have done. Yet, has he seriously thought over the problems of the educated un- employed and mass illiteracy? Does he know the psychology of disappointed educated young men who are unemployed for no fault of theirs? Does he really think that mass illiteracy is such a small and simple problem as to be tackled successfully by the stray attempts of unemployed young- men with no financial aid to speak of? In making the sugges- tion did he take into considera- tion to the thousands of parents who have spent their all on the education of their sons?

Let me not be misunderstood. I have no quarrel with the sugges- tion that unemployed teachers and young men should go to the villages and take to mass educa- tion. But what I want to suggest is that that they should be assur- ed of a decent living. By 'dec- ent living,' I mean, they should be able to support their parents and dependents. Without any such assurance it is impossible to persuade anybody, however patri- otic, to go to the villages to edu- cate the villagers.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. HEGDE.

B. B. & C. I. Local Trains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the B.B. & C.I. Rail- way converted the steam trac- tion of its local trains to electric, high hopes were held out that the public would thereby have the benefit of very fast trains. Al- though many years have elapsed since then, the speed of the local trains is only slightly more than that of the former steam trains.

The present speed of the electric trains is, to say the least, positive- ly disgraceful. It is also very harmful both to the public and the railway company. Those who live in the suburbs are quite need- lessly obliged to constantly lose much precious time, while those who might have gone to live in the suburbs if the local train ser- vice had been very quick, are compelled to continue to live in the overcrowded, unhealthy and high-rented parts of the city pro- per, whereby the railway compa- ny is deprived of a really large vo- lume of passenger traffic, and con- sequently suffers heavy loss in re- venue.

Those Indians who have travel- led in foreign countries are every emphatic in their denunciation of the speed of the local trains of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which they declare is contemptible, when contrasted with the high speed of local trains in foreign countries, particularly in England.

The charges of our season tick- ets are extortionate; the speed of our local trains is execrable.

The Passenger Traffic Associa- tion of Bombay, the people's re- presentatives on the Advisory Board of the railway and the elected members of our provincial legislature ought to take up this important question affecting the well-being of a large section of the Bombay public.—Yours, etc.,

PERFECTLY DISGUSTED.

Matriculation Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest some suggestions made through your columns about the appoint- ments of examiners. I would also like to make a few sugges- tions to the University authorities in this connection.

The Matriculation examination has really become unwieldy. Eighty Papers a day without the slightest consideration of personal com- forts or convenience, is a titanic task, Fifty and not twenty, would make things go easier. The number of examiners, as it is, is great. We need not add to that. But the period allowed to exami- ners may be extended to 30 or 35 days, instead of the present 20 or 22 days.

In order to do this the Matri- culation examination should be held in the middle of March in- stead of April. This is, I am sure, the desire of so many up- country head masters. In this case the results would be in the office by the 3rd week of April. This would also enable the Uni- versity office to declare the re- sults a fortnight earlier. And subsequently the students and their guardians will get more time to consider their future possible course, which is absolutely neces- sary at this turning point of life. I am sure that arrangement would also enable the college authori- ties who are too much incon- venienced by the rush during the first fortnight of June.

Moreover the students, answer- ing the questions will be saved from the torture of the mid- April sun, and will have a good holiday before entering into a new life.—Yours, etc.,

R. V.

Rs. 3,000

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Entry Coupons in Sunday issues of 22nd and 29th December 1935 and 5th January 1936.

CLOSING DATE
10th January 1936

Don't Miss this Opportunity

"THIS NEW MORALITY"

Birth Control, Divorce, And Re-marriage Condemned By President Of Hindu Women's Conference

POONA, Dec. 28.

Birth Control, Divorce and remarriage were characterised as introducing a "new morality" and were condemned by Mrs. Girjabai Kelkar, who in the absence of the Dowager Maharani Holkar, Indore, presided at the All-India Hindu Women's Conference which is being held in connection with the Mahasabha Conference.

Mrs. Girjabai Kelkar said it was necessary to organize Indian womanhood, if they desired to complete on equal terms with women of other countries. The speaker recalled the past glories of Hindu culture and in comparing the woman of long ago with those of the present time who were adopting modern ideas and entering into competition with men by taking up law, medicine and other careers condemned the latter. She advocated a special course of studies for women, whose education should be in their own hands. She asked the rising generation to preserve their ancient Hindu culture.

Thirteen resolutions were adopted "inter alia" urging that a scheme be drawn-up for education of adult women by means of cinema lectures, that the number of subjects for primary education be cut down and children given time to have their midday meal. Calling upon Doctors and nurses to train women in maternity work, and upon the Hindu Women's Sabha to start maternity Home for the middle classes while a proper course of physical culture be devised for women who should also protect the sacred cow, buy swadeshi goods, ban all obscene pictures and literature and remove the ban of untouchability from all sacred places.

Dr. Kurtakoti who also addressed the gathering condemned Birth Control which he described as a sin. About 2,500 men and women attended the Conference which was held at the Tilak Memorial Hall.

MALAVIYAJI ADDRESSES.

His Holiness Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) and Pandit Malaviyaji addressed the Conference.

One important resolution was of doing away with untouchability in all public places. The Conference agreed that Harijans should be allowed to enter temples and public place upto a certain limit.

FIGHT AND WIN FREEDOM

Dr. Kurtkoti Deprecates Attempts To Change Faith

POONA, Dec. 29.

Following are extracts from His Holiness Sankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti's benedictory speech:

"We are meeting under the shadow of a great menace. We are faced with internal dissensions and threats of external aggression. It has been suggested that because there is no religious equality and freedom to a section within the Hindu fold, they should leave Hinduism and embrace some foreign faith. The logic of this assertion is inexplicable to me. It is as good as saying that because there is no political equality and freedom in India, we should leave india and become citizens of an alien country.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

"It is this very mentality that is the cause of our weakness and the source of our misery. If India is in bondage, you fight for freedom. If there does not exist any equality and liberty for you in Hinduism, do fight and achieve that equality and liberty. Enlightened Hindus are already arrayed on your side. If the Hindu community is weak make it strong and to despair is not the way to acquire strength. This is the only sensible view of the question and this is the only logical solution.

BLIND ORTHODOXY.

"There is also the other extreme of the blind section of orthodoxy that shut their eyes to the realities of the situation. They live in a fool's paradise. Their unconcern itself is taken as a reason, if not an inducement, by the malcontents to desert our ranks and time and time again that tactless action of such of the orthodox has only added fuel to the smouldering fire of the doubters or flamed their passions.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

"Much as I wish to keep out of the political aspect of the question, I cannot but make a passing remark on that inequality that has been foisted on our heads and called the Communal Award has been given a place of honour and its blatant exhibition made even a necessity for public service. Communalism is sought to be made the very stuff of life of our existence as citizens of the country. No country can call itself civilised if it allows such inequities. What then is to happen to the land that approves and sanctions such things. As you know, a citizen of any country derives his rights by the mere fact of his being a national of that country and not because he happens to bear a particular label. It is your task to-day to fight this communal monster that is threatening to devastate the country and I hope you will rise equal to the occasion.

KELKAR'S CALL TO HINDUS

Denial Of Justice To Harijans Will Be Suicidal

POONA, Dec. 29.

The All-India Hindu Maha Sabha opened its session in Poona on Sunday, the 29th inst. welcoming the delegates as Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. N. C. Kelkar detailed the "encroachings and invasions" of other races on Hindus.

Referring to the census figures regarding conversions, Mr. Kelkar said:—

"The admission given by the Census Officer about conversions is, on the face of it, very grudging and left-handed. But even so, there is a world of facts wrapped up in that admission. These conversions, again, are drawn not from Muslims, nor from 'Touchable' Hindu and Jain castes—all honour to their impenetrable devotion to their religion—but mostly from the so-called Untouchable Hindu castes. My object is to focus the attention of Hindu leaders in the Presidency on this aspect of the question of Hindu consolidation and warn the Hindu Community, especially the more Conservative sections amongst them, against their suicidal and unreasonable attitude towards the Untouchable and the Depressed classes.

"The ambitious boast of the Hindu Community of converting the world to the Aryan Faith and Culture becomes ridiculous, when it cannot effectively save and preserve to itself the thousands of Hindus that are daily converted to Christianity, due mainly to the efficiency of social service organisations of Christian Missionaries."

Mr. Kelkar pleaded for legal precautions against proselytisation such as declaring invalid a minor's conversion.

Proceeding Mr. Kelkar said:—

CHAIN OF MANY LINKS.

"Man is out to conquer, annex and consolidate the whole Universe, if posible, as his own. He has now gone as far as the Nation. The foundation and the work of the League of Nations only proves that he is but making experiments with Internationalism. Who grudges to wish him all success in that experiment? But even that higher success will not entitle any one to demand that there should be a corresponding deduction from loyalty to any of the terms of the series at any lower level. The whole social being of man is a chain made up of so many links. Every link has got to be strong and sound in itself. For, is not the strength of the chain as a whole only the strength of its weakest link? Similarly, though the Indian National Congress is claimed to be the political organisation for the whole of India as a Nation, why should it be regarded injurious to that higher entity to assert the claim for the various communities—the Hindus, the Muslims, the Christians, who go to compose the Indian nation, to a relatively independent existence for their own special purpose?

A WORD TO DR. AMBEDKAR.

Dr. Ambedkar, a prominent leader of one section of the Harijan Hindus in Mararashtra, has sought to create a first class sensation by announcing his decision to give up Hinduism, because he has, as he says, become hopeless of the Hindu Community recognising the claim of the Harijan Community to a self-respectful civic and religious status within the Hindu fold. It is a matter of regret that Dr. Ambedkar should not be able to properly appreciate the efforts that are being made not only by Mahatma Gandhi, but by the educated people in the country as a whole, to obtain for the so-called Depressed Classes and Untouchables an equitable status. On the whole, Dr. Ambedkar may rest assured that the future certainly is with those that are now struggling for equity; and that there is greater merit in fighting the battle with the opponents while remaining true to the old faith, than flying away from it with a defeatist mentality and a futile thirst for revenge.

"But leaving aside the personal case of Dr. Ambedkar, I may point out that a preponderating opinion among the educated classes in Maharashtra is in favour of removing untouchability in all public places and functions by all legitimate methods, more especially the method of persuasion and conciliation, so that the reform may be thorough and permanent.

SOCIETY MUST CHANGE.

"Apart from the defensive work on the frontier, the Hindu Mahasabha must also exert itself most assiduously to consolidate its own ground internally. This can be done only by keeping a broad outlook on life, recognising the new situation being created by the influence of world forces upon every country and society, remaining sensitive to all that may be wholesome in all that may be new, and treating Hindu Society as a progressive living organism, though it may cherish its traditional reverence for seers and teachers of old. There were surely very wise in their own generation. The latter will frankly advise us to make changes in our social and religious practices, openly acknowledge our right to do for our generations what they had to do for theirs, voluntarily withdraw their yoke of authority on us to enable us freely to reform our ways, and even affectionately chide us on our densedeaded inability to see or guess, that the bank account of their wisdom is a heritage which we are allowed and expected to operate, just as our enlightened self-interest may advise and guide us for the welfare of our succeeding generations!

(Left)—The Chief of Bhor being escorted by Mr. N. [illegible]elkar to the Hindu Mahasabha pandal at Poona. (Right)—Pandit Malaviya, President of the Mahasabha Conference, inspec[illegible] the Guard of Honour presented by the Hindu Seva Samiti.

AFFRONT TO INDIANS

Nairobi Police Chief Expresses Regret For Incident

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAIROBI, Dec. 15.

Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, a prominent Congressman of Bombay, while on tour in Africa was insulted by the Immigration Officer at Nairobi.

As a protest against the behaviour of this officer, public meetings were held in Mombasa and Nairobi under the auspices of the Indian Association, Nairobi and a letter of protest was addressed to the Police Commissioner, Nairobi.

The Police Commissioner, Mr. Lovendish after proper enquiry took immediate steps in the matter and the Immigration Officer has been transferred to some distant place in up-country.

The Police Commissioner, Mr. Lovendish, in a letter to the Indian Association, Nairobi, expressed his sincere regret to Mr. Virchand P. Shah and Mr. Chandulal Vaidya for the incident.

Scientists' Programme For Gaekwar's Jubilee

BARODA, Dec. 29.

In connection with the Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee a grand Scientific Exhibition and an interesting Scientific Conversazione have been arranged on 6th, 7th and 8th January, 1936, at the Sayaji Jubilee Science Institute, Baroda College.

There will be amateur dramatic performances given by the students of the Science Department of the College. These performances will deal with the early scientific notions.—United Press.

The ndu Mahasabha Conference in session at Poona on Sunday under the presidentship of Pandit Malaviyaji.

Rond The City's Municipal Markets

MADR URGES NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS

In dition to his usual sanitary inds in different wards of the Cy the Mayor, accompanied by th Dy. Municipal Commissioner Mr. S. A. Shete, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, Chairman of the Arket and Gardens Committee and Capt. C. M. Flanders, the Sperintendent of Markets, paid visit to certain Municipal markes regarding which there were ome complaints.

Thefirst place visted was Benham Hall Lane near Sandhurst Road Girgaum, about which several complaints vere received from the residents. There were counter objections from several other residents demanding continuance of the hawkers in that place because there was no available market for some distance around.

The lane appared to be narrow and fairly will frequented by pedestrian traffic and as both the sides were occupied by vegetable squatters spreading their wares on the road, here was no doubt a certain amount of obstruction and inconvenience caused both to the pedestrians as well as the occupants of the adjoing buildings. Belind one of the adjoining building there was an open court yard well paved and sufficiently spacous and big to accommodate a large number of these vegetable hawkers, but the objection seemed to be that the landlord might charge exorbitant rents to the hawkers and thus carry on profiteering whereby the vegetable hawkers may have to increase the rates of their vegetables, thus inflicting hardship on the buyers.

Th's apprehension seems to be to some extent justified as the space being limited and very well situated for this purpose, there being a great demand, it is possible that the landlord might be tempted to profiteer, unless some restriction is placed on him. Before issuing the licence for opening a private market an understanding should be arrived at whereby the landlord could be prevailed upon to fix rents which would allow a reasonable profit. That seems to be the only solution as the necessity for a vegetable market in the locality is admitted and there is no other suitable place in the vicinity.

Round Crawford Market.

From there the party proceeded to Crawford Market.

The space near the entrace on the side of the market near Sitaram Building is always crowded and fully congested. Another objectionable practice is the spreading of fruits on the dusty and unclean ground. This practice is particularly objectionable during monsoon when the place is muddy and flooded, some times during torrential rains and it is also not very healthy to allow these fruits which are consumed by the citizens to we spread out on the dusty and muddy ground.

It was suggested that a raised platform should be made, as is always the case where open air markets are allowed and these fruits or vegetables should be kept on these raised open platforms. It is necessary to expand this area in order to remove the congestion and it would be better if the very large shed in the rear which is usually vacant except at certain seasons, should be occupied and used by the merchants as well as the brokers for their transactions during the period when it is not required for other purposes. This may remove the congestion in the open area where it is found difficult even to move about without brushing against one another.

Overcrowding.

The mutton and fish market is very congested and badly needs expansion. During the fish season the hawkers have to squat on the pavements outside on the rear at Palton Road with their wares exposed and sitting near the open channels or gutters. It has however been decided to pave this foot-path but even then it is not desirable to allow these hawkers to sit on the ground with their wares exposed. Besides in the market itself there is so much over-crowding that the visitors have to brush against each other particularly during busy hours.

Empty Market.

From there the party went to Colaba Market. The situation here calls for immediate attention. It is a nice open air Municipal market built on modern lines, well ventilated and spacious; but nearly all the vegetable stalls about 50 in number were vacant and on enquiry it was found that they were lying vacant for years together and being not in use for a long time they were in a dilapidated and unrepaired condition. Some parts were broken and planks were removed from the floors. It was a neglected and deserted area. The other half where fish and mutton is sold was fairly well occupied.

While that was the condition with regard to the interior of the market, immediately outside on the road a few feet away, vegetable hawkers unauthorised and unlicensed were found hawking or squatting on the road near mouths of the gutters with vegetables and fruit spread out on the dusty road. To allow vegetables to be sold on public streets in such insanitary and filthy condition causes both obstruction and also endangers public health. Arrangements should be made whereby these unauthorised hawkers should be asked to occupy stalls in the market, if possible by reducing the rents. That would bring them under Municipal supervision and at the same time protect the vegetables, fruit, etc., from being polluted. This will at the same time bring some revenue to the Municipality and the market will be used for the purpose for which it was intended.

The Chira Bazar Market requires very close and careful consideration. It seems to be a very old structure absolutely unfitted for the present condition, very crowded and congested, with a filthy appearance and stinking smell without any open space around as required under the market rules, surrounded by residential areas and is in a very thickly populated locality. On the rear it is abutting on a sweeper's lane which is always kept in a dirty condition, because the market refuse, particularly bones, are thrown into it. A few feet from this place in a broad street opposite at Chandanwadi in Ropa Lane, there is an up-to-date, and well-equipped Municipal Market, and this is lying absolutely and practically vacant, hardly any stalls being occupied.

The Fort and Dadar Markets were also visited by the Party.

NEW JOB FOR SIR T. V. R. ACHARIAR?

May Succeed Sir H. Mehta As Bikaner's Premier

COCHIN, Dec. 28.

The United Press understands that Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, the ex-Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research and an ex-Diwan of Cochin, will be appointed as the next Prime Minister of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner in succession to Sir Manubhai Mehta who will relinquish his office in January next. An official announcement will be made in this connection in the 3rd week of January, 1936.

It is definitely gathered that Mr. C. G. Herbert, I.C.S., the ex-Dewan of Cochin, will be appointed, soon after his return to India after his holiday trip, as the Secretary to the A.G.G. Rajputana States.—United Press.

EHTA OUT K REFORMS

o Make Fullest Constitution

E UNION UNITY

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

ed Labour and Trade Union for the Indian workers eal to our comrades to make esentation granted to us in the he constitution is a caricature of y of growth within itself; but if gust, bad men will seize upon it its existence. Above all I plead work in building up Trade anised, the workers in Railways, s, Cement and Engineering In- e not only bringing about their ng to triumph the battle for ed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the Trades Union Federation held

Congress is chiefly intended to offer a nationalist front. In the nature of things the Congress must retain this distinctive role. If it is to maintain its influence it must stick to its mission which is nothing less than the consolidation of the classes and the masses in support of the political freedom of the country. It would therefore be impolitic to attempt to turn the Congress into a class organisation. It must stand as the symbol of a free India and while the anti-imperialist struggle of the Congress holds the field the cleavage of class interests should be deliberately kept in partial abeyance inside that body. What applies to the Congress applies more or less to other national political parties. To the extent that the conflict is inevitable, the Labour Party of the future should independently carry it on supporting the Congress and other nationalist parties on the political issue as far as possible. Incidentally, I desire to state here that the Congress has completed fifty years of its existence and its Golden Jubilee is being celebrated all over the country. In your name and mine I have already sent our congratulations to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President. It is not necessary to be a Congressman, nor wholly to agree with its policy or programme, to realise that it has laid the foundation of all political awakening in this country and has inspired two generations of Indians to a life of service, sacrifice and suffering in the cause of freedom.

To resume. A vigorous Trade Union activity based on the united front between ourselves and the Trade Union Congress, on the one hand and the capture of political power through a Labour Party on the other, should therefore be made the two immediate objectives of the working class in India. We cannot look to Government for material assistance in either direction. I rule the Indian employer out of consideration altogether. In considering our programme for the future we must not therefore forget that little is to be expected either from Government or from the employers towards the economic salvation of the working class. Unreasoned antipathy is the characteristic of both. To both of them a Trade Union is little different from a communist cell.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

So much, in brief, on the economic side. On the political side we have now the Government of India Act 1935; and the less one speaks about it the better. Mistrust, if not insincerity is written large on every page of that piece of legislation. You will search in vain in the four corners of that Act for any transfer of power to the people. In almost every chapter and every section, powers are denied, withheld and hedged round with safeguards until the safeguards have swallowed even the semblance of what power for the people there may be in the Act.

BRITISH LABOUR ATTITUDE.

Could the Labour Party be trusted to come to our assistance? The reply to it must be an emphatic "NO." It is true that the working class movement in Great Britain is powerful and effective in opposition to some extent but it is incapable of becoming a Government both in Office and in Power. This has been twice proved during the last eleven years and it is still true to-day. The British are an imperial race and in spite of the sincerity of its democratic professions British Labour has to pander to the imperialistic tendencies of the Britisher; any attempt on its part to put its professions of goodwill towards India into practice will send it into even greater political wilderness.

Our main duty therefore lies in India: workers must work out their own destiny and it is only in proportion to their strength that they will be heard.

But here again we have to place our own house in order. If our Movement is wea ted even the little attempted will becom LABOUR REPRESENT DANGER.

There is another an serious question confro Unless we are active t danger not merely of o ing heard but of our be represented. The auth on the whole unduly sus labour representation an termined to be exceeding in forming labour cons Only in a few province Government recommended unions as the basis of rep tion; special constituencie direct election by worke favourities of some Local ments. If ultimately trad ons are accepted as the signs are not wanting to that attempts will be mad weaken the radical elemen the trade unions by refusin cognition to or withdrawin from the Unions which radical tendencies. Already mutual unions are coming int istence and the unions which their inspiration from ot sources are beginning to look You will thus see that even inadequate representation to us is in the danger of taken away by dubious tact and subtle strategy.

INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATIO

Two of the knottiest and toug est difficulties in the way of o getting together have been foun to be the question of participatio in the International Labour Con ference at Geneva and the ques tion of International affiliation which will now include affiliation to the Asiatic Labour Congress also. I believe affiliations to the International and to the Geneva Labour Conference are of vital importance and are justified by their solid achievements and more solid potentiations.

These affiliations are even of wider importance. They serve to consolidate ideas of international amity and peace.

To-day subject nations like ourselves and weak countries like China and Abyssinia are somewhat in a false position both in the League and in the Labour Organisation. Despite that fact I stand for cherishing and strengthening the principle of Internationalism without abating one jot our struggle to be a free nation.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST LABOUR

Fulay Appeals For Unity To Protect Workers' Rights

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

Welcoming the delegates to the National Trades Union Federation session at Nagpur, Rao Saheb Fulay detailed the history of the various attempts to cement unity between the two Labour bodies, the N. T. U. F. and T. U. C. and expressed hope that Nagpur which saw the split in 1929 would see them unite again this year.

Proceeding he said:—

WORKERS UNDER ATTACK.

"Turning to the low ebb in the movement, all these nine years our country has been passing through a period of unprecedented economic depression and bad harvests. This depression has brought with it a set-back in the Trade Union Movement. While we are thus getting more and more disorganised and weakened, the Capitalists are carrying on their policy of exploitation of the working classes by recourse to rationalisation, wage-cuts and retrenchment. Thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment as a result of this policy. In some cases, where the workers have resorted to strikes, they have been victimised, rendered permanently unemployed, and have sometimes met with "lathi" charges and arrests for slight or negligible provocation.

Referring to wage-cuts in the Railways, he said:

"If the railway earnings do not improve, all the employees from the Chief Commissioner of Railways downwards should be called upon to sacrifice, instead of pitch-forking the poor daily-rated staff. No discrimination, to make the poor poorer, could be defended with any sense of justice."

GOVT.'S STIFLING ATTITUDE.

"The workers who are already weak to resist the capitalist exploitation, are rendered all the more helpless owing to the attitude of Local Governments towards strikes. When we met at Bombay last, we had occasion to refer to the fact that "the promulgation of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code had become a normal feature in industrial disputes." Such action stifles all legitimate Trade Union activity and it is little wonder that discontent brews underground."

"Coming now to the history of Legislation in this country, we find that the Government which is very slow to ratify and give effect to the Conventions of the International Labour Conference, is not slow, nay is very active, in enacting legislation which forges new fetters for the Trade Union Movement. Some of these acts, as the Special Emergency Powers Act, the Press Laws and Criminal Laws and Criminal Law Amendment Act at the latest Christmas Gifts.

Mr. Fulay said that the policy of repression never begets goodwill and pleaded for the release of all political prisoners.

Mr. Fulay observed that Government has always shown reluctance to enact labour laws as recommended by various Labour Commissions. Mr. Fulay vigorously opposed the creation of special labour constituencies.

PLEA FOR LABOUR PARTY.

Concluding he said:—

'When there is ample scope for organisation and majority of workers still remain unorganised, when the capitalist offensive goes on unabated with its policy of retrenchment, wage-cuts and unemployment, and when hundreds of workers are out of employment, when the Government is forging every day new fetters for us, would it not be desirable for us to close up our ranks and plan out a programme of concerted action? And in view of the urgency of protecting workers from further exploitation, could we not at least find some solution or formula to work with the Trade Union Congress? Could we not establish the Indian Labour Party comprising of all sections and add to our fold those who will guarantee to the workers their 'minimum demands' and 'fundamental rights'? Fortunately for us, the Indian National Congress has now definitely taken up the cause of workers and we are all moving towards a truly Socialist state. If at such a time we could unite, it would be a happy occasion for us all and for the workers of India.

Remove Disabilities Imposed By Petrified Custom

C. P. R. IYER'S APPEAL TO WOMEN TO WORK FOR SOCIAL REFORMS

Mrs. Sanger's Greetings At Trivandrum Conference

TRIVANDRUM, Dec 28

After the Presidential address was delivered at the Women's Conference distinguished visitors from abroad conveyed greetings from their countries and organisations. There were Miss Solomon, Liaison officer between the All-India Women's Conference and the British Women's Association, Miss Muriel Lester and Mrs. Sanger.

Mrs. Sanger who was greatly cheered said she came to India in a spirit of atonement, to understand their aspirations, ideals and undo false and mischievous impressions created regarding India by an American author. That book was a spiritual wrong to India. She greeted them also on behalf of the International Birth control movement. They would with them to-day in their efforts to reduce infant and maternal mortality over eight thousand organisations. She offered greetings to the All-India Women's Conference as President of the International Birth Control Association and wished the Indian women success in their efforts to establish political, economic and biological basis for joyful health of mothers in the new world of to-morrow.

Addressing the All-India Women's Conference last evening Sir Ramaswami Aiyar said that in the task they had in India before them was the elimination of many disabilities inherited during centuries of petrified custom. About 1700 or 1800 years ago a system of laws relating to women was started in India by the Mitakshara and the Dayabagh schools. Bengal was such an endeavour. But attempts at reform came to an end very soon after the establishment of English courts in India because Englishmen in India, especially English judges, were naturally nervous of interfering with what they believed to be custom. That spontaneous reform movement was thus arrested and women had practically no rights of property while heirs and donees of alienation and dispossession (except in some parts of India) were the fewest.

RECENT AWAKENING.

Regarding marriage and guardianship of children and general economic status, the position of Hindu women was most different from what was in the earliest days of recorded Indian history. Under Muhamadan Law, the position has been better in respect of property but the Purdah system and its accompaniments involved the most serious disabilities.

It was fortunate that their legislators all over the country had awakened to the rights of women. In redressing these inequalities the Women's Conference rightly relied on the cooperation of men legislators. The equalisation of women's rights has not been completely realised so far anywhere in the world. It has taken years of endeavour and even involved physical conflict in England. Fortunately in India the course of affairs had been different and it was to the credit of men that they realised the importance of women enjoying their due rights and had co-operated in winning them those rights. He hoped that this cooperation between man and woman in India would continue and working together they would achieve the goal which all patriotic people strove and yearned.

SACREDNESS OF HOME

'Sadasya Tilaka' T. K. Velu Pillai, Deputy President of the Travancore Legislative Assembly, addressing the Conference said that there was nothing in the aspirations of the Women's Conference which did not enlist the sympathy of right thinking men. He asked men to cooperate with women in giving women their due, namely maximum rights consistent with the well-being of home and nation.

He added that the home was a sacred institution. Civilisation would be worth noting if there was no home and no progeny. Those women, who wanted to marry, were entitled to adhere to their ideals. But condemnation of marriage and motherhood by disappointed men and women and attempt to rest their case on women's movement was grossly unfair.

Concluding Mr. Velu Pillai appealed to women, "Do not think men are against you. If they are against you what have they to live for? Put your trust in men."—A. P.

INDIGNITY OF TERM "COOLIE"

Remarks Of Indian Agent In South Africa Resented

(From Our Correspondent).

DURBAN, (By Mail).

Sir Raza Ali, the Indian Agent is, it is now generally accepted, not a careful speaker. Sometimes he bungles up and is forced to explain afterwards. Recently he delivered otherwise a thoughtful speech at New Castle and made a powerful plea for Indian franchise. But when he discussed the term Coolie and its meaning, he said, according to a press report, there should not be any stigma attaching to this term. For his own part, he pointed out, he would not in the least mind being called a "Coolie." The name really meant an agricultural labourer—nothing more, or less.

"The Indian Opinion" has severely taken the Agent to task for stating that there is no stigma attached to the word. It says that their whole struggle in South Africa has been against being termed as a "Nation of Coolies" and adds that as "kafir" is an offensive term to Natives, "Coolie" is an offensive term to Indians.

A certain X has attacked the Editor of "Indian Opinion," Mr. Manilal Gandhi, for criticising the Agent in the columns of "Indian Views."

"SWARAJYA" WILL RESUME PUBLICATION

Mr. Prakasam's Statement On Policy And Management

MADRAS (By Mail.)

Mr. T. Prakasam, Managing Director, "Swarajya Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd.," Madras, has issued the following statement.

The publication of "Swarajya" will be resumed from Friday, January 17, 1936.

The financial control and management of the paper has been handed over by the Directors to a Committee of five friends of whom Mr. Rao Surya Rao, ex-President, Hindu Religious endowments Board, is the Chairman.

I shall be in charge of the Editorial conduct of the paper.

The policy of the paper will be, as it has always been in the past, the policy of the congress.

I offer my sincere thanks to all friends who have ungrudgingly co-operated with me to render the revival of the paper possible. The services of "Swarajya" to the public life of the Presidency are well known. 'It will be my endeavour, in future as well, to maintain the traditions Associated hitherto with this institution.' I invite the support of the public and of all interested in the integrity of our politics and political institutions in the work I have taken in hand.—A. P.

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No Salvation For India With Hindu Caste System

LIVE PROBLEM FOR RESEARCH SCHOLARS?

Dr. S. K. Iyengar's Illuminating Address At All-India Oriental Conference

MYSORE, Dec. 29.

In the course of his presidential address at the Eighth All-India Oriental Conference which opened to-day at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, Rao Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar, Retired Professor of Indian History, and Archaeology, University of Madras, said:

The Indian Oriental Conference, or as we have chosen to call it, the All-India Oriental Conference, perhaps owes, its origin to the International Congress of Orientalists which has been brought into existence in Europe and which has been coming on continuously with its successful sessions except when the Great War intervened and concluded its 19th session in Rome in September last.

LIKE A CLEARING HOUSE

It is something like a clearing house for studies in oriental subjects, the already extensive field of which had been widened from year to year, so that the region which comes within the purview of it may now be regardet as very extensive indeed, taking in as it does, the whole of the Asiatic continent with some extensions. Meeting as the International Congress does once in three years and taking such a wide field within its purview, it was naturally expected that Indian studies by themselves could not get the attention that Indian studies as such, it was felt at the time, required. In the last days of the life of that veteran Indian Orientalist, the late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, who himself had played a distinguished part in some of the sessions of the International Congress, it was felt that an organisation in India, somewhat similar in scope would be desirable for more extensive and thorough going work in all that appertained to, in Indian studies as such was necessary.

AT POONA

Poona, as providing certain facilities for work both in men and material was fixed upon at the centre where at the time they were starting an institution, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute almost with the same objects in view, readily suggested itself as the venue and the Indian Oriental Conference was called into existence in November 1919. Since then the Conference had assembled in seven sessions at various important centres in India and we are here to-day in the eighth session of that Conference"

ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE

After a brief survey of the expansion of ancient Indian Culture the speaker said: One often hears complaints—sometimes bitter complaints—against this or that particular institution as at the root of the evils that afflict Hindu society at the present day, and impatient idealists are anxious to sweep off all that is old only to set up a new order of things, which in their opinion would serve admirably for the good of the people and in fact bring a heaven of their vision on earth. Without in the slightest degree undertaking their high purpose and noble intentions, would it be too much to ask for consideration whether a proper understanding of things as they are, and why they have come to be what they are is not of the essence of the question, before putting forward schemes for improvement, if for nothing else at least for this practical purpose, to gain a most thorough understanding of the history of the thoughts and ideas that gave the direction to the progress of Indian culture as a whole

Archaeological activities threatened to cease, the moment that the spade had revealed [redacted] unlooked for, throwing light in such large [redacted] the ancient [redacted] this ancient land. [redacted] much more of it is needed, and over various well marked blocks of territory within India, to make the results really more useful and provide us with reliable information which is necessary for building conclusions upon the progress of human history in India. Where Government finds it difficult, private effort must be harnessed to the task. But in this case, private effort has to be organised, and must be made, for useful results, under expert direction. Bringing about such a combination might well demand attention from a body like the Indian Oriental Conference.

THE INDUS VALLEY

It is a matter for gratification that the exploration of the Indus Valley is being continued by two

Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyengar, Retired Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras, who presides over the eighth Indian Oriental Conference, which is in session in Mysore.

American agencies under the expert direction of Professor Norman Brown and Mr. Mackay, late of the Government of India Archaeological Department. That is hardly enough for the extent of the country and the importance and even urgency of the work. Anthropological work is left almost altogether to individual private effort, and exception here and there in some of our Universities and in one or two particular localities the work that is being done is comparatively small regard being had to the vast extent of the subject. The Calcutta University and a few other centres of activity are all that could be mentioned.

CASTE SYSTEM

Continuing he said: Perhaps the time has arrived for a well co-ordinated historical effort to understand the caste system as a whole with reference to any light it may throw upon its future for India. The most important problem arising out of this would be whether the Indian caste system as such can be put an end to, to avoid the variety even by the bringing about of revolution. While one may wish that the caste system went out of existence for our convenience and left Indian society unorganised with a view to giving it the shape that ardent reformers would wish to give to it, the question before the serious student of Indian culture is whether it will go out of existence. The results of historical study so far seem to indicate that it will not. Then would arise the question whether there is any salvation for India, Hinduism and Hindu society as such. The most serious study of the subject is required to find any light that an elaborate and detailed study of the system might provide for us. If Hindu India under the caste system could have exhibited the vitality to spread its culture over all Eastern Asia into countries without anything answering to the caste system even, should the extinction of the caste system be made a fundamental prerequisite for any advance that India make.

FUTURE OF HINDUISM

This necessarily leads us to the future of the religion of the Hindus—Hinduism as we understand it to-day. Has it any future before it, or has it become a really serious question whether India should give up Hinduism and adopt a religion more capable of promoting Indian unity, and, at this hour of the day, Indian Nationalism with all the attendant horrors which the nationalistic world of the West is suffering from? Has not all the variety and the difference, with a well distinguishable, and readily seen unity of feeling and culture, really more desirable for the future of the world than the narrow nationalism of the 19th century, which Europe is now doing its best to modify into some kind of internationalism?

LIVE PROBLEM

Here is quite a live practical problem for even the student of dead literature and materials of culture so much held up to ridicule. If anything like a clearer or better, understanding of India of the present is desired, has not the time come for a far more elaborate and detailed study of the cultural history of the country as a whole? In regard to the history of Indian culture in future India, those who have made a serious study of it seem to be reaching the unanimous conclusion that the progress of this culture stopped as the contact with India, ceased, though even after three or four centuries of the adoption of Islamism, the cultural background has remained Indonesia, essentially Indian and Hindu. How are we to account for the great vitality that Indian culture showed elsewhere and if for that vitality, the inspiration came from India itself, what had happened to the vitality of that Indian culture in India, that we should now regard it as almost a dead culture that could be thrown away at will for the adoption of another. For a proper understanding of this portion, a very deep and widespread study of the contact of Hindu India with Islaic culture in the first instan and with European Christian ture later, would seem essential.

CONSTRUCTIVE TUDY

The effort that nds to be made now is, a constrctive study of the whole, each stion making its own contdibuth to the building up of that hole. The first essential to this l the collecting together in a form fit for use, of the whole t body of Indian literature in a forms of its manifestation and development, a more systematic and elaborate effort at the serch for and the cataloguing of, ad, as far as may be, the placing efore the public full information regarding works of literature in Sanskrit and even of the vernacular languages with a view to this. There have been great efforts in the past; but to-day the work still remains imperfect and uncompleted. Instead of an effort at completing the various pieces here, there and everywhere the effort might well be made to bring together the whole vast range of it upon one canvas.

It perhaps is a sign of the times that the University of Madras is attempting to bring out a Catalogue Catalogurun of a more complete kind than the one familiarly known by that name. It is to be hoped that they would have the means and the material to carry it to completion as indicated here.—A.P.

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ECONOMIC INDEPPENCE FOR WOMI

Maharani Of Travancore States At All-India Women's Confere

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 28.

"In the last resort the solution of women's problems depends on securing for them, in marriage and out of it, economic independence" said Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore, Setu Parvati Bai, presiding over the annual session of the All-India Women's Conference today.

Travancore furnishes a background to the All-India Women's Conference, unique in India, and Her Highness the Maharani referred to this in the address. There is practically one literate woman to every two literate males in the state, and the education of women has advanced so much nowhere in British India or Indian states, barring the neighbouring State of Cochin. The laws and social customs based on the matriarchal system, followed in the state for millenia, have given women a conspicuous place in polity. Woman has been recognised in Travancore as the head of the family and succession is traced through her. The equality of women in matters of political as well as property rights is an established fact. Such problems as the Devadasi system and purdah haves been abolished, and the conditions which have led to the passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Act in British and to the laws relating to traffic in women are not present in Travancore.

DISABILITIES OF WOMEN

After painting this picture a stimulating background for labours of the Conference, Highness the Maharani said it was a matter for profo gratification that the history the women's movement in I at least in its political aspect been one of unhindered pro and had not been marked those violent struggles were the precursors of elsewhere. To say this, was not to underestimat the magnitude and complexity work ahead of them. Heghness referred to the disab respect of the holding disposal of property in mos India. Referring to marr Her Highness said that it w the welcome signs of times that enlightened opinion ongst Hindus and Muhamma was declaring itself forcibly favour of later marriages an remarriage of widows, espec child widows. Under Mulmadan Law the proprietary amarital relation omen had to some extent afeguarded, yet the seclusio omen had led to serious ities which had to be sur and overcome.

Surv e work of the All-India 's Conference during the l years, Her Highness said t great deal had been done, much had yet to be achie the matter of the amel of the lot of women labo nd the propagation of p ealth programmes. One of t gest successes of the Con lay in the promotion of al of unity of Indian wom d they could well claim tha had successfully fought agg e communal and pro- vi utlook.

ighness next examined re rogress in the position of w in the West, and pointed o t as soon as women's c were recogn'sed, it was that they were justified, ighness dwelt on the Par- tary work of women, their in the Professions and in the of Science, and continuing,

spite of all these advances, ll remains true that even in west there are many direc- s in which woman's progress ill limited. Fundamentally the blem is not political or social—it is economic. In the last resort the solution of women's problems depends on sering for them, in marriage and t of it, economic independence.

Freedom to work outside the home is one of the ideals which cannot be kept outside the range of discussion and decision, as well as the recognition of her claims to economic partnership in the home.

WORK BEFORE WOMEN.

"Thus, although the legal emancipation of women may have taken place in many countries, the full recognition and the securing of the individual position of women in domestic relationship are yet insecure because of the survival of the old doctrine of tutelage.

"It is a commonplace that women's cause is man's and that men and women sink together, but experience has taught that self-help and organisation are the only methods to secure success as distinguished from mere reliance on generosity or patronage, and this Conference exists for implementing such methods. This is its legitimate function and its raison-d'etre."—A. P.

Allahabad Sentry Murr Echo

PATNA ec. 30.

The officers of Special Branch of the Patna ice raided this morning alongith the Pirbahore Police the use at Kadamkuan of Vishnuja Banerjee, elder brother ohambhupada Banerjee, who ranted by the police in connecti with the sentry murder atratapgarh Kothi near Allahabad October 24 last.

Although no trace the latter was obtained some iriminating letters and documen were recovered as a result of prolonged search.

Vishnupada Banerjeis an employee in the Kharagilas Press here.—United Press.

TRADE UNION SOLIDARITY

Question Of Structural Unity

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

A meeting of the Joint Committee consisting of ten representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trades Union each was held last night with Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. in the chair. Messrs. R. S. Ruiker, Khedgikar, Nimbker of the Trade Union Congress group and Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, R. R. Bakhale, Shivarao, Mrinal Kanti Bose and Rao Saheb R. W. Puley of the Federation group were present.

Mr. Ruiker then read a wire received from Mr. V. V. Giri suggesting the meeting of the Joint Labour Board with the Congress and it was unanimously agreed at the meeting that the meeting of the Board should be fixed up with the Congress Labour Sub-Committee and that Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, be requested to attend the meeting.

The question of structural unity was then discussed. Messrs. Ruiker, Jamnadas Mehta, Nimbkar, Kalappa, N. M. Joshi and Dr. Chitnis participated in the discussions on behalf of the Trade Union Congress. Certain definite proposals for bringing about structural unity were placed before the meeting, and the Federation leaders promised to consider them, at a meeting of the Council of the Federation. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta made a suggestion for vesting the Joint-Labour Board with greater powers on agreed questions and the suggestion was referred to both organisations for their consideration.

It was agreed that a Labour Week be celebrated throughout India in 1936.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.—Mr. C. K. Rhodes, Joint Secretary, Reforms Office, returned last night from Shillong. During his stay in Calcutta and Shillong he discussed the draft electoral rules and forms of electoral registers with Provincial Government.

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Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is fol-

Bhurtpore Press Company Limited

The forty-forth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bhurtpore Press Co., Ltd., was held on Monday, at the registered office of the Company, Mr. Purshotam Gokuldas presiding.

The Directors' Report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it.

A dividend free of income-tax for the year ending 30th June 1935 at Rs. 3/ per share of Rs. 100/ each, was declared.

A sum of Rs. 440-13-7 was carried over to next year's account.

The retiring Directors Sheth Haridas Bhagwandas and Sheth Dwarkadas Gokuldas were re-elected as Directors.

Mr. S. A. Sharangadhar was appointed as auditor for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

FOUR DROWNED AND 20 MISSING

Sholapur Lake Disaster

POONA, Dec. 30.

A drowning tragedy is reported from Sholapur where in Siddheshwar Lake one boat capsized resulting in the death of four persons and twenty missing—United Press.

ETHIOPIANS PROFIT [illegible] ITALIAN AIR RAIDS

Bombing By 'Planes Leads To Reorganisation & Prepares Army To Face Enemy

(From Our Correspondent.)
ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 15.
(By Mail.)

The Emperor appears to have been perfectly justified in the opinion, which he expressed recently in audience, that the Italian air force would be satisfied if it succeeds in terrifying the civil population, and bringing about a condition of national panic; but, he said, it is certain that as far as the Abyssinian armies were concerned, the Italian air force would have little success in this direction.

This opinion is substantiated by the fact, that, since the Italo-Abyssinian war has begun, the Italians have dropped several thousand bombs, but they have not done much damage to the armed forces. In the effort, however, to nullify any possibility of future damage the Abyssinians have practised exercises tending to this end. The struggle of the last three months has forced them to adopt new ideas, tactics, and practical methods of saving themselves from air attacks.

WANT OF TRAINING.

Upon analysis, we find that the Abyssinian army had not been accustomed to any regular military exercises. In the training of a European army, air attacks are especially provided against, and the soldiers are instructed to protect themselves in a variety of ways. Thus, in the midst of peace, modern troops are familiarised with air warfare. The chief thing which distinguishes an actual air raid from mock attacks is that of dropping mock bombs. But nothing of the sort has ever been done in Abyssinia. Naturally, the great war had given many millions of people in Europe, valuable experience of the type mentioned above, and it is therefore, slightly more difficult to create panic among Europeans than those peoples who were untouched in that calamity.

When the first Italian planes appeared bombs in the area of [illegible]sa Ali, they succeeded in [illegible]ting a considerable panic [illegible]ng the Abyssinian people and [illegible]iers in that area. Indeed, [illegible]y of these people had never seen an aeroplane, and most [illegible]hem ran in the direction as [illegible]d a flock of sheep. Fortu[illegible]ly for them, the Italian aviators had come mainly for recon[illegible]ring purposes, and few lives were therefore lost. As soon as the Central Government became [illegible]e of this danger of panic, [illegible]y military instructors includ[illegible] Abyssinians who had their [illegible]ing in Europe, were sent to different fronts to instruct the soldiers in self-protection methods against air attacks.

NEW ORGANISATION.

These instructors brought a great change in the tactics and marching order of the Abyssinian army. Previously a whole regiment would march along a single road, in a definite direction, and this exceedingly dangerous way of proceeding was stopped. Had the Italians succeeded in locating such a concentrated force, they would have done considerable harm, both with bombs and machine guns. The military instructors immediately had the forces broken up into smaller groups, each of which advanced at intervals and by different route. They next organised the regiments, as far as possible, upon European lines. The old titles of ancient times were changed to colonel, lieutenant, major, captain etc. Each infantry regiment now consists of a colonel, lieutenant colonel, three majors, 15 captains 17 first lieutenants, and 16 lieutenants, (second). It consists of one headquarters company, one machine gun company, one supply company, and 12 infantry companies organised in three battalions of three companies, each of which consists of 150 men.

DISPERSAL TACTICS.

This division of the forces of the Abyssinian army permits the adoption of modern tactics, and assists in the rapid dispersal of the main when aeroplanes are sighted. On the march, one company marches about 500 yards ahead of the main force, and on each side marches another company, all of which serves as a precaution against ambush. The ordinary bugler are used to signal the order to disperse when any aeroplane is heard or sighted, and the men hide away in the rocks and in the grass until the danger is passed. Their camps no longer resemble crowded villages, and although the camp is organised, it is distributed over a much wider area, and immediately surrounded by trenches. Fires are lit only in secluded places to avoid their discovery by the enemy. The practice of eating raw meat, which is said to have originated during the ancient wars, now serves the Abyssinians in good stead.

If there is a possibility of danger during the day-light hours, tents are not erected, nor are any other visible signs of a large camp exhibited. Even the commandants and the officers prefer to endure the heat and the scorching sun than enjoy the protection of their specially coloured tents.

GETTING PREPARED.

The chief change in Abyssinian organisation is that which concerns protection from air raid namely, to avoid concentration, and to lie down and hide as soon as the sound of an aeroplane is heard. It is no exaggeration to say that these new methods have already saved the Abyssinians from heavy casualties. The operators of the anti-aircraft guns are daily becoming more adept in the use of their weapons, and although there are only a limited number of these anti-aircraft guns, we may expect them to do some damage to Italy's air force in the future. In fact the presence of these guns give the warriors of remote Africa more confidence in their ability to fight against the deadly instruments of modern air warfare, and there is much less tendency to panic than was evident in the past.

The various heavy bombardments of Daggah Bur Dessye, Debett, Adowa, Makale and on the other parts on the northern and the southern fronts have shown the simple African that the aeroplane does not necessarily mean his destruction, and from terror the warriors are rapidly passing to the stage where they are not more than normally afraid of the strange machine which drop to death and destruction from the sky. They even attempt the almost hopeless but sometimes successful task of fighting the aeroplanes with rifle fire.

GAEKWAR'S JUBILEE AMNESTY

47 Prisoners To Be Released

BARODA, Dec. 29.

It is understood that 47 prisoners will be released and the sentences of nearly 650 prisoners will be reduced on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of His Highness the Gaekwar of [illegible]reign—United Press.

OWN LANGUAGE

Aney Urges Wider Recognition Of Marathi

INDORE, Dec. 30.

The Brahmin Maharashtra Parishad began yesterday afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney, the Congress Nationalist Party leader, before a distinguished gathering.

Rao Bahadur Muley, Chairman, Reception Committee welcoming the delegates said he found emigrating Marathas often forgot Marathi language and dress, and suggested the establishing of Marathi schools affiliated to the proposed Poona Marathi University for which he appealed for support. Great Shivaji established village societies existing till to-day where lands were granted free equally to mosques and temples.

Taught Tolerance.

Maharashtra saints taught tolerance and universal brotherhood, and suggested removing quarrel between Brahmins and Untouchables for so soon, as this wound was healed would society progress. He asked Marathas to remember Samarth Ramdass, call to gather Marathas and he would repeat to-day to gather Hindus, giving this 'gayatri' with sacred thread of unity to all Hindus, removing internal differences.

Mr. M. S. Aney delivering his presidential address 'extempore,' considered love of religion the great characteristic of Marathas, and root cause of their political rise. He advised founding an educational fund for starting Marathi schools in outside provinces for children of emigrating Marathas, whom he advised also to observe Marathi festivals under the guidance of friends from Maharashtra province to keep up the link.

Plea For Unity.

He advised Brahman sub-castes to merge into one, to remove difficulty of marriage for emigrating Marathas who were few and divided, and suggested the formation of Maharashtra clubs, libraries, etc., for keeping them together.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Sir H. M. Mehta Recommended As Employers' Delegate

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

The Federation, of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, have recommended to the Government of India Sir Hormusji M. Mehta, Bombay, as Indian employers' delegate and Mr. Debes Chandra Ghose, Jalpaiguri, and Lt. Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, as advisers, to the 20th session of the International Labour Conference, 1936.—A. P.

WILL THIYYAS BECOME SIKHS?

Punjab Missionary's Move At Cochin

COCHIN, Dec. 28.

Proposals to erect a Sikh centre including a "Gurdwara" at Alwaye, 12 miles from Ernakulam, and to convert the Malabar Thiyyas into that creed were sponsored and decided between Sardar Sunder Singh of Punjab who is a religious leader of Sikhs belonging to the Guru Nanak School of religion and M. K. Ayyapan, M.L.C., Cochin, a prominent Thiyya leader of Malabar.

Sardar Sunder Singh is on a religious mission to Kerala and since there is a close similarity between the Guru Nanak creed and the Thiyya religion founded by Sree Narayana Guru Swami, the Thiyyas, it is expected, will join that creed.—United Press.

DAWOODI BOHRAS IN MOURNING

A correspondent writes:—

The sudden and untimely death of the Princess Sakinabai Saheb, the daughter of His Holiness Syedna Tahir Saifuddin Saheb, on Saturday plunged the whole Bohra Community into extreme sorrow and mourning. Her third day Ziarat ceremony was held on Monday at the Charni Road Mosque and the feast in Kasre Huseini.

The deceased was very pleasing in her features and manners and highly educated in spite of her youthful age of 13. She was a good poet of Arabic language and well-versed not only in Arabic literature but also in theology and theosophy and religious philosophy. She knew more than one-third of the Holy Quran by memory. The whole community regrets her untimely death.

[illegible]LA CONCORDE

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WOMEN MUST GET FULL RIGHTS

Tarabai Urankar's Appeal At Bhavsar Kshatriya Women's Conference

(From A Correspondent).
BANGALORE, Dec. 27.

On 27th December 1935, The All-India Second Bhavsar Kshatriya Mahila Conference, was held at Bangalore, under the Presidentship of Shrimati Mrs. Tarabai Kaluramrao Urunkar of Poona. During the course of her address, the president observed:—

"Every woman is a constituent part of Society and the welfare of the constituent part is the welfare of that Society. Such career, such freedom as man enjoys, a woman must enjoy in equal measure. The Indian women must be modernised by education.

"There is no doubt that our Society suffers from ignorance particularly in the case of women. It is said that a woman indirectly governs the world: it is her hand that rocks the cradle. So, the women's education is an important element in the life of a civilised race."

She emphasised the importance of women learning fine arts and taking particular care of their physique.

Concluding she gave a history of the inter-caste marriages between the Bhavsar Kshatriya Samaj and the Namdev Shimpi Samaj.

DHULIA CONFERENCE DISSOLVED

Leader's Action Condemned For Not Admitting Congressmen

(From A Correspondent.)
DHULIA, Dec. 29.

The Bombay Presidency Non-Brahmin Conference which was to be held here to-day had to be dissolved amongst cries of shame. The police were called thrice, to oust the representatives from West Khandesh to whom admission and tickets were consistently refused on the ground that they were Congressmen. Five hundred members from different districts were present, prominent amongst whom were Messrs. Bhaskarrao Jadhave Bhapkar, Rao Bahadur Navle, and Jedhe, etc.

A party leader was refused a hearing when he tried to declare the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

After the official group had left the conference was captured by the radical section of the party and passed a resolution condemning the present leadership of the party. The City Magistrate was present with about hundred lathi police.

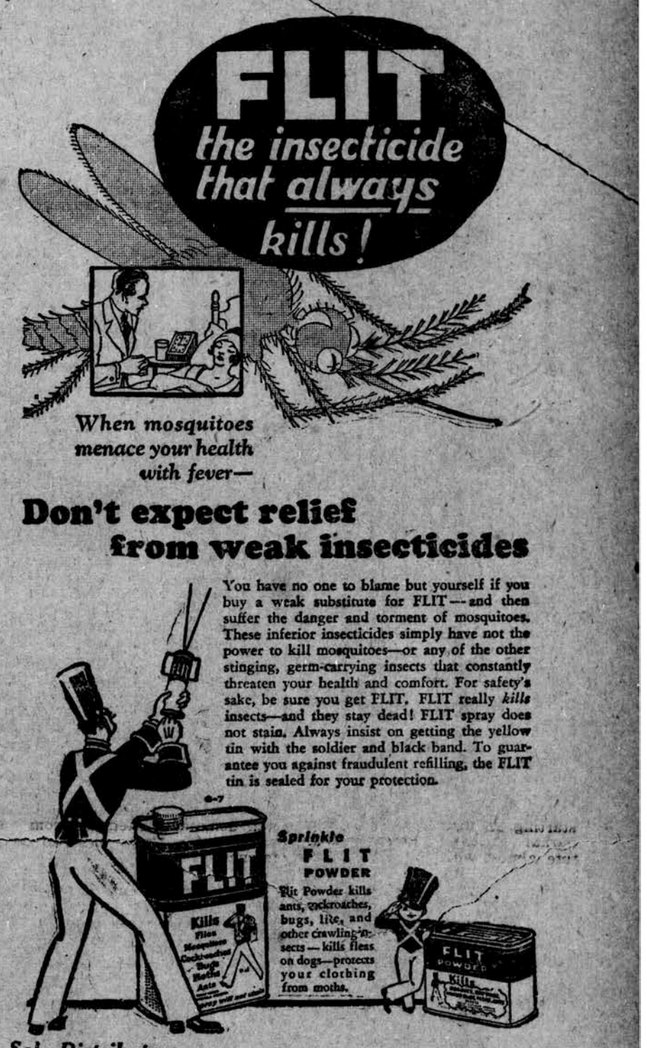
UNION GOVT.'S BREACH OF FAITH

Natal Indian Congress Accuses Department Of Justice

(From Our Correspondent).
DURBAN, (By Mail).

The Natal Indian Congress accuses the Union Department of Justice of having failed to carry out its assurances in the matter of allowing Indian storekeepers in the Loskop area to carry firearms. The Agent for the Government of India has also taken up the question and has written to the Department supporting the petition sent by these storekeepers for permission to possess firearms.

Congress is appealing for some definite procedure for the issue of permits. It cites one recent application to possess firearms for protection which was refused. It was from Patel, who was shot and wounded early in November. I mentions four other "instances of refusals, which are beyond our comprehension"—the names of Indian storekeepers in the Estcourt area, where the "Loskop Killer" is believed to be still at large.


FLIT
the insecticide that always kills!
When mosquitoes menace your health with fever—
Don't expect relief from weak insecticides
You have no one to blame but yourself if you buy a weak substitute for FLIT—and then suffer the danger and torment of mosquitoes. These inferior insecticides simply have not the power to kill mosquitoes—or any of the other stinging, germ-carrying insects that constantly threaten your health and comfort. For safety's sake, be sure you get FLIT. FLIT really kills insects—and they stay dead! FLIT spray does not stain. Always insist on getting the yellow tin with the soldier and black band. To guarantee you against fraudulent refilling, the FLIT tin is sealed for your protection.
Sprinkle FLIT POWDER
Flit Powder kills ants, cockroaches, bugs, lice, and other crawling insects—kills fleas on dogs—protects your clothing from moths.
Sole Distributors:—
Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

BENE-ISRAEL WOMEN MUST TAKE PART IN PUBLIC LIFE

Federation Of Synagogues Urged In Conference

A number of important resolutions were passed on Sunday evening when the thirteenth session of the Bene Israel Conference met for the second day in the Sir Elly Kadoorie School Hall under the presidency of Mr. I. J. Samson.

Mr. Uziel Solomon moved the resolution recommending the formation of a federation off synagogues and called upon the Standing Committee of the Conference to take the initiative in the matter. Mr. Elias Reuben Bhinjekar seconded the resolution.

Mr. I. A. Ezekiel proposed and Mr. E. R. Bhinjekar seconded a resolution urging the necessity of a thorough communal census.

Mrs. Diana Ezekiel moved a resolution urging Bene Israel women to join the Stree Mandal, the only ladies organisation in the community. She emphasised the urgency of women in the community taking part in public life.

Miss Sophia Samson seconded the resolution and said that she was going to exert her energies to get as many ladies as possible to join the ladies' organisation.

The Conference was adjourned to meet again in the evening.

At night a social gathering of the members of the Reception Committee, Delegates and visitors was held when an interesting programme was gone through. The rising Star of Israel Physical Culture Club gave demonstrations in weight-lifting, ju-jutsu balancing etc., which were highly appreciated.

Earlier Proceedings.

When the Conference opened on Saturday night messages wishing it success received from Dr. Joseph Benjamin, president of the first and twelvth session and Dr. E. Moses, president of the second session of the Conference were read. Among those present were Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, Messrs. E. A. Samuel, Sholome Elijah, S. D. Solomon, Elijah Hyams and others.

Dr. Jacob Ezekiel, Chairman of the Reception Committee said that the Conference was meeting after over six years and was unique because the past differences which divided the community on the question of the Conference had been swept aside and they had foregathered as the one deliberative body of the community.

Mr. I. J. Samson, in the course of his presidential address stressed the need of the community for equipping itself so efficiently that its services would be indispensable for national progress. It was only thus that the community could best safeguard its interests.

Dealing with institutions in the community he called upon the synagogues to have co-ordination in prayer services, religious ceremonies, etc. so as to eliminate the present confusion.

Special Numbers For Gaekwar's Jubilee

BARODA, Dec. 29.

On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee celebration of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda'h rule, local journals are bringing out special numbers.—United Press.

[illegible]EDUCED
[illegible]MPROVED

[illegible]des for a Valet razor.
[illegible]. They have neither [illegible]e lasting qualities of [illegible]es.
[illegible] greatly reduced in [illegible]ed in quality, give [illegible]ct shaves at a cost [illegible]s per blade.
[illegible]LET"
[illegible]Strop
[illegible]azor Blades

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS UP

Local Support On Improved Technical Position

GOLD AND SPOT SILVER FIRM

Wheat Active But Linseed Quiet And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, December 30

On Monday, cross rates moved downward.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

The New York cotton market displayed better tendency on improved technical position. The closing tone was steady.

BULLION FIRM

London gold and spot silver ruled firm.

WHEAT ACTIVE

Wheat was active but linseed was quiet. Jute and rubber were unchanged.

SECURITIES IN BETTER REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange was quiet although there were some really good features. Giltedged securities were in better request on better political news.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Dec 30

Previous closing	11.24
To-day's opening	11.24
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	11.26
Difference	+02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Dec 30

Previous closing	6.20
To-day's opening	6.21
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	6.22
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New York May ..... Rs. 217-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 30

Cotton developed some steadiness today on better outside reports and improved textile situation together with local support but uncertainties with regard to the European political situation and the supreme court's decision remained activity with the result that resultants were slow and rather narrow movement.

Trading in March opened at 11.24 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices advanced on fairly good outside buying and covering influenced by better Liverpool advices while selling pressure was also less. Consequently March steadily rose to 11.29 thereafter the market developed somewhat quieter tendency but the undertone kept steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.26 with a rise of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 30

The following were the opening changes:—

January (11.49/11.49) 11.50/11.49
March (11.23/11.23) 11.24/11.23
May (11.08/11.07) 11.09/11.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 30

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.20) 6.23
American March (6.20) 6.23
American January (9.04) 9.13
Egyptian March (8.80) 8.88

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 30

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 217-8 and Rs. 217 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 217/8 with New York futures about 5 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 30

Silver ready opened steady at Rs. 52/12. The market displayed a good deal of activity following improved situation abroad resulting in considerable local buying and upcountry purchases while with encouraging London cables gave further strength to the market, which closed steady at Rs. 55.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/12/6. There was not much activity in the absence of any important buying with traders generally awaiting developments from abroad. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/6 and 34/12.

Business in ready silver was done at Rs. 54-9 later on.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 7/6; Highest Rs. 7/7/3; Lowest Rs. 7/5/9; Closing Rs. 7/7/1 1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 8/0/9; Highest Rs. 8/1/9; Lowest Rs. 8; Closing Rs. 8/1/7 1/2

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 3/5/3; Lowest Rs. 3/4/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 3/5/1 1/2

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/7; Lowest Rs. 24/2; Closing Rs. 24/5

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 30

Previous closing	4.93 3/4
To-day's opening	4.93
To-day's closing	4.92 7/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 30

Previous closing	4.93 5/16
To-day's opening	4.93 3/8
To-day's closing	4.92 15/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 30

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.57
Difference	—.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 30

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 3/8 and then fell to 4.92 13/16 subsequently ruling quietly steady.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.92 15/16

Franc opened at 74.96 and then eased to 74.53 on some selling pressure. The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.57.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 30

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	21d.	22 1/16d.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 30

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-1-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 30

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 30

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 1/4) 5.63 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.30) 37.32
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 5/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (61.43) 61.43
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

SHARP DECLINE IN COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 30.

The following news is received from London by Air Mail:—

The past week has witnessed rather a sharp decline in prices and at the present time confidence has been shaken. The continued uncertainty of the United States Silver policy coupled with the fears of the Supreme Court on the various Acts, has discouraged any speculative buying and as is usual at this time of the year, holders of actual cotton have been realising some of it, presumably for Tax reasons. We are hopeful that prices may decline still further but would strongly urge a policy of scale-down buying for the next crop's deliveries, as we think whatever the action of the Supreme Court, there will be some control of next season's acreage. The parity between here and New York continues rather wide but as we have repeatedly pointed out in the past, the near positions between here and America are the narrowest of any. This we think will continue for some time.

The political situation remains much the same and we still continue to think that the trouble will not spread.

The Liverpool/Bombay Straddle has narrowed somewhat but this is probably owing to the sharp fall in prices in Liverpool. The widening of that Straddle would only come about when prices move up here again.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 30

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 76 1/2 and May 75 1/4. The market was somewhat more active on good speculative enquiry with good business passing influenced by encouraging outside advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 30

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.99 3/4. Prices advanced on good outside enquiry influenced by favourable foreign cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 30

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£217 7/8 buyers £218 sellers. Very steady) £217 3/4 buyers £218 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£15 7/8 buyers £15 15/16 sellers. Easy) £15 3/8 buyers £15 1/2 sellers. Weak

Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/4 to £39 3/4) £39 1/4 to £39 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 30

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"Little Indian buying and bear covering. Sellers were scarce. Market quietly steady."

JUTE.

New crop January February (£20 1/8 sellers) £20 1/8 sellers

Dunlop December (£23 3/4) £23 3/4

Lightning December (£22) £22

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8 buyers) 6 7/16 paid and buyers

April June (6 9/16 buyers) 6 5/8 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay January December (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta January December (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£11 sellers) £11 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal December (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Dec 30

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 8 6
Rates at 12 noon	7 8 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment.
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 8 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 8 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 8 6
Rates at 10 p.m.	7 9 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 30

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 8 3
Wheat May	4 8 9
Linseed May	7 8 6

The tone was steady.

SUGAR MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady in the beginning, stadier in the middle and weak at the close of the week under review. On the whole ready prices registered a rise of about an anna per cwt. Forward prices also advanced during the week by about 1 to 1-1-2 annas per cwt. in all positions. Steadier tendency was due to better enquiry for Ready Sugar and for steamers afloat. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java5Ready	November
Rs. 13/12/6	4/1/3
&	&
Rs. 13/10/9	3/15/3

Dec.	Jan.	Feb-March
4/1/	4/3/6	4/5/
&	&	&
3/15/6	4/2/	4/3/6

Java Market was reported unchanged and no business was reported during the week for export. Indian Sugar Prices were fairly steady on account of improvement in Java Sugar. Arrivals of Deshi sugar during the week estimated at about 5000 bags. Arrivals:—S. S. Pasha arrived during the week with about 10354 bags, of Java Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,45,000 bags.

The folloiwng are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

	Per Cwt. Rs.
Ready	13/12/
Transhipment	4/3/ F.B.H.
S. S. Pasha	4/1/ F.B.H.
Shipment November	4/0/6 F.B.H.
Shipment December	4/0/0 F.B.H.
Shipment January	4/3/0 F.B.H.
Shipment Fe-March	4/4/6 F.B.H.
Britania Sugar:—Ready	14/11/
African Sugar:—Ready	13/8/3
British Refined Sugar	14/1/
Deshi:—Sidhvalia Mill	13/7/
Narktiaganj	13/10/
Khada Mill	13/9/

Tone:—Weak.

Price Trend Upward In Stock Exchange

WHEAT FIRM OWING TO GOOD SALES IN GREECE

Sharp Rise In Silver On Good Indian Buying

GOOD RECOVERY IN FRANC

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, December 30

The Stock Exchange was cheerful although business was only moderate. Prices generally tended upwards under the lead of sharp improvement in giltedged securities while French issues were firmer in sympathy with a recovery in franc.

Among commodities wheat was firm owing to good sales in Greece and United Kingdom.

Silver rose sharply on good Indian buying and bear covering while sellers were scarce.

Among exchanges M. Laval's victory caused a good recovery in franc while dollars and gold currencies sympathetically appreciated in terms of sterling.

Wall Street was quietly steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 30

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, December 17, £97
Wednesday, December 18 £97 1/4
Thursday December 19 £97
Friday, December 20 £97
Monday, December 23 £96 3/4
Tuesday, December 24 £96 3/4
Friday, December 27, £96 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 30

3-30 p.m.

General business was quiet but there were some good features. Giltedged securities were firmer on better political situation. Industrials in general, rubber shares and Kaffirs were quiet but firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 7/8) £85 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1/2) £110 3/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 3/4) £117 1/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/2) £106

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/8) £115 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Shares (dol 5 5/8) dol 5 5/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5 5/8) dol 5 5/8

Musical Industries (27-3) 27-3

Princhin Johnson (42-6) 43-3

Imperial Chemical (37-0) 37-0

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-10 1/2) 9-0

Woolsworth New Ford (114-10 1/2) 115-3

Realisation 1930 (£85 1/2) £85 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (37-6) 38-4 1/2

University Ordinary (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2

Ford Motors (35-6) 35-6

Cable Wires (£8) £8

British American Tobacco (116-3) 116-3

Camera A (£8 3/4) £8 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-10 1/2) 156-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (17-6) 17-6

Distillers (97-9) 97-9

Bred and Dyers (10-0) 10-0

British Celanese (14-0) 14-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (57-10 1/2) 58-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0

Western Limited Ordinary (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (45 5/8) 45 5/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 5-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£102) £102

FRESH WESTERN DISTURBANCE

POONA, Dec. 30.

The western disturbance is passing away eastwards through Kashmir after causing a few light falls of rain or snow there. A fresh western disturbance is affecting the Northwest Frontier.

Forecast:—Dry weather Generally.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Dec. 30.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —020 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 8.27 dgrees 2.8 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.7 degrees 2.8 (below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3940 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 5h 17mts. (I.S.T.) on Monday the 30th December 1935

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 30

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£99) £99

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97) £97

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/4) £114 3/8

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£115 3/4) £116

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109) £109

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-48 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-3) 20-3

Donaro Tea (39-0) 39-0

Empire of India Ceylon (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 26-0

Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-6) 29-6

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6) 57-6

Burma Corporation (10-6) 11-4 1/2

Rio Tintos (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (62-0) 62-9

Kalgoorlie Brosers -1-36,

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13 1/4) £13 1/4

Goddar New (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

Moddar New (65-0) 65-0

Sub Nigel (£12 1/2) £12 5/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (45-0) 45-0

Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (37-6) 36-10 1/2

Anglo Iranian (68-1 1/2) 68-1 1/2

Burma Oil (81-3) 81-3

Mexican Eagle (5-9) 5-9

Shell Transport (80-0) 80-0

Royal Dutch (£28 7/8) £29 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 1/2) £49 1/2

L M Ford (£17 1/2) £17 1/2

L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2

Southern Dutch (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

London Paris 5 per cent (£133 1/2) £134 1/2

London Board G Stock (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 30

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 56 1/8) dol 56

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29) dol 28 7/8

U S Steel Common (dol 46) dol 46 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 112) dol 112

SYNTHESIS OF TRADITION AND PRACTICE

Tributes To Place Of Mysore In Encouraging Oriental Learning

MYSORE, Dec. 30.

The Eighth All-India Oriental Conference was opened to-day by His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore.

Dr. Metcalfe, in welcoming the delegates said that the fact that distinguished delegates from beyond the Indian borders were attending the Conference and the presence of American and European scholars to-day were a tribute to the international standing of the Conference. He referred to Mysore's important contributions to Oriental learning. Here was the seat of a long line of Indian Kings and a harmonious synthesis of old tradition and modern practice. Here arts, philosophies and religions flourished besides the application of modern sciences under a benevolent prince.

The Yuvaraja stressed the importance of the reconstruction of Indian cultural history and revival of ancient wonderful handicrafts.

The General President, Dr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, then dealt with the problems of Indian history.—A. P.

SHIPPING

Exports And

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Dec. 30.

S.S. Varela, Capt. E H Brady, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co: from Busra via Karachi.

„ Rachi, C E Short, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co, Kobe via Colombo.

„ Anyo Maru, G Kaneko, N Y Kaisha, Yokohama via Colombo.

„ Tiradentes, E Hansen, Lionel Edward, Gothenburg via Bhavnagar.

„ British Chemist, W W Thomas, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co, Abadan.

„ Kifuku Maru, N Takashima, N Y Kaisha, Cutch Mandvi.

„ Durenda, A A Parker, Macwinnon Mackenzie and Co; London via Aden.

„ Durenda, A A Parker, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; Kobe via Colombo.

„ Clan Macbeth, J H Collins, James Finlay and Co; Liverpool via Port Said.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: Dec. 30.

S.S. Calcutta Maru, T Nakajima, N Y Kaisha, for Karachi.

„ City of Melbourne, J Butler, Killick Nixon and Co. Rangoon.

LOADING.

Bombay: Dec. 30.

S.S. Risaldar for Rangoon via Calicut.

„ British Chemist for Abadan.

„ Kifuku Maru for China and Japan Ports.

„ Tokiwa Maru for China and Japan Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay: Dec. 30.

1 Calcutta Maru, 3214, Karachi, 31-12, N. Y. Kaisha.

2 C|o Worcester 3430, Malabar Coast 3-1-36, F F Campbell and Co.

3 Anyo Maru 5741, Kobe 11-1-36, N Y Kaisha.

4 Wartenfels, 3766, Karachi, 2-1-36, L Edwards, Ltd.

5 [illegible] -1-36,

6 City of Canton, 4271, Bhavnagar, 31-12, K Nixon & Co.

7 Clan Macbeth 2816, Bhavnagar 3-1-36, J Finlay and Co.

8 Kidderpore 3263, Busra, N M M and Co.

11 Tiradentes 2913, Madras 31-12 L Edwards, Ltd.

14 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 9-1-3 Grahams T Co.

15 Warfield 3805, London N M M & Co.

16 Wolfsburg 3827, Bremen 1-1-3 L Edwards, Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura 1896, Busra 1-1-36, M and Co.

4 Varola 1926, Busra 2-1-36, M and Co.

5 Kifuku Maru 4259, Japan 12-1-N Y Kaisha.

6 Victoria Marie 882, Malab Coast 31-12, Merchant S Co.

7 Aden Maru, 4195, Kobe, 31-M. M. & Co.

9 Himalaya Maru, 3187, Jap 3-1-36, O S Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

A Winkfield 3194, Karachi, M M & Co.

D E Gazana 3191, Moulmein 31 M M and Co.

G Oostcappelle 348, C'Moast, Merchant S N Co.

H Cambay Star 320, N F, N National Steamship Co.

K Jalaputra, 3113, NF, NF, Sc dia S N Co.

L Janaki 530, N F, N F, Mala Steamship Co.

N Hadiotis 2639, Coast P 30-12, Scindia S N, Co,

STEAMERS EXPECTE

FROM TRIESTE

Hilda 27-12 L Triestino.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Worcester 28-12, Campbell and Co.

FROM BASRA

Varela 28-12 M M & Co.

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 28-12, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Ranchi, 28-12, P & O S N C

FOR NEW YORK

City of Worcester 31-12 Campbell & Co.

Pres: Harrison 27-12, Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE

S.S. President Harrison 27-

„ Sumatra Maru 28-

[illegible]diotis 27-

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...Liquidation And Short ...ing In Cotton

... Hedging And ...ade Buying

... Strengthen Voluntary ...otton Control

...TY OF SUPREME COURT'S DECISION

...y, Trading in the New York cotton fu... ...sisted chiefly of evening-up of commit... ...nge. There was some long liquidation ...ng. Hedge selling was light with mo... ...port. ...lly understood that Washington has ...tion in connection with finance and ...mes if the Processing Taxes are declar... ...al and that it is also considering possi... strengthening the voluntary cotton crop

...AY, Dec. 30. ...New York cot... ...was easier in ...ny important ...tion but later ...rtially on cov... ...There was some ...buying with ...Prices fluctu... ...row range and ...arket was stea... ...me evening up ...wing to year-... ...accounts. ...the market is ...nt developments ...the Supreme ...regarding the ...l the Bankhead ...factor is what ...le of the U. S. ...e if these mea... ...d unconstitu... ...nderstood that ...prepared with ...Plans to cope ...There will be ...the volun... ...the Gov... ...the situa... ...t is a fact ...ment has ...raising cot... ...e crop con... ...d the official ...s to 12 cents ...age level in ...spot cotton ...n New York. ...ent has now ...se prices but ...to stabilise ...d to me it ...overs being ...task is very ...growers have ...Washington ...hey will have ...ng effective ...tion of cot... ...There is it... ...cotton and ...ings will be ...e end of the ...der the cir... ...o reason for ...ent in either ...know more ...ltivation for ...merican cot... ...ll be moder... ...prices and it ...buy cotton ...oderate pro...

...ARKET. ...New York ...at a dec... ...March 11.23. ...liquidation ...further dec... ...March was ...as the low... ...Later on ...ort covering. ...ade support. ...a net dec... ...a rise of 4 ...prices closed ...per lb. ...MARKET. ...otton futures ...steady and ...one to two ...prices dec... ...12c. per lb. ...ARKET. ...ton futures ...decline of one ...6.19. There ...followed by ...limited offer... ...n there ...l support ...tions but ...sposition to ...closed at ...point to un... ...ng American ...declined one ...lb. ...TTON ...otton futures

market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged. At the close January was quoted 5.95 March 5.81 and May 5.77.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures closed 2 to 4 ponits down with spot cotton 2 points lower at 9.52. Uppers futures declined 3 points with spot cotton one point lower at 7.69.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

With speculation restricted by the uncertainties in Washington and holidays fluctuations were attributed chiefly to the closing out of December contracts and technical readjustments with light hedging offset by trade buying.

The relative firmness of near months reflects a tight spot situation.

Latest ginnings and weather reports suggest a final crop outturn around 10,500,000 running bales which with the expected distribution of 12,000,000 indcates a reduction of 1,500,000 bales in the world's carryover of American cotton. Meanwhile the cotton trade is entering the New Year with a feeling of optimism regarding the continuance of a general business recovery and hopes of a corresponding increase in consumption.

It is generally understood that Washington has plans for legislation in connection with finance and acreage programmes if the processing taxes are declared unconstitutional, and that it is also considering possible measures for strengthening the voluntary control programmes in the event of the elimination of the Bankhead Act. However considerable uncertainty is expected until the Supreme Court's decisions are rendered.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

N. Y. March highest 11.24—.01: (10-2 a.m.) Lowest 11.20—.05 (11.20 a.m.)

Liverpool March highest 6.21 plus .01: Lowest 6.19—.01.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York: To-day's buying mostly for India and trade. No pressure to sell. Good undertone.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 217; Highest 217 1/4; Lowest 216 3/4; Closing 217.

Oomra D/J. Op. 198 1/4; Highest 198 1/2; Lowest 198 1/4; Closing 198 1/2.

Oomra March Op 196 3/4; Highest 196 3/4; Lowest 196 1/2; Closing 196 3/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 144; Highest 144 1/4; Lowest 144; Closing 144.

Bengal March Op. 143 1/2; Highest 143 1/2; Lowest 143 1/4; Closing 143 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 16 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-36) Rs. 7 1/4.

TRADE OUTLOOK

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Cotton.—"Operators still awaiting Supreme Court's decision. Think cotton statistically very strong and may have good upturn early in New Year."

Wheat and Sugar.—"Our opinion is unchanged."

Copper.—"Looks gradually higher."

Copper sales during December are estimated at 40,000 tons compared with 31,914 in November.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(in 1,000's)

Total forwarded	1,040	31	1,000
East Indian Forwarded	110	2	107
Total Stock	—	678	—
East Indian Stock	—	16	—

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

A press communique states:—

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 20th day of December 1935.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	123,19,46,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	98,27,81,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	5,78,39,000
(b) Rupees	66,68,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	24,19,000
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	30,79,08,000
(v) Advances in India	81,70,68,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	3,45,32,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 22/23rd December	20,528
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	517,080
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	354,459
Increase	162,621

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

January 126 March 151 May 155 July 163 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 217/8—Liverpool May 1936 6.15 Rs. 49 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1936 217/8—New York May 11.10 Rs. 32 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/4.

RICE PRICES TO DECLINE

Bombay, Dec. 30

It is understood that foreign imports of rice are increasing rapidly and local prices will assume decline tendency. Kathiawar ports imported recently 1500 and 1800 tons and one full steamer load is expected on a level of Rs. 6/10. Most of the imports are from Siam and Bangok.

GROUNDNUT MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 30.

The local groundnut market was steady and the difference between ready and February which was annas five narrowed down to annas three and a half to-day. It is expected that there will be good shipment enquiry next month and some offices are buying freely in upcountry markets but they are keeping the local market weak to enable them to get large quantities from interior markets at favourable rates.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnut February	8	0	9
Groundnut March	8	1	6

INDORE MARKETS.

Indore, Dec. 28.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.) Wheat Seed and Cotton rate per Mani of 6 Monds Bengal.—

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 24, 25
Wheat Malvi Rs. 17, 18
Wheat Picci Rs. 18, 19
Gram Rs. 17, 18
Til Seed Rs. 45, 50
Lensid Bold Brown Rs. 28, 29
Oil cakes Malvi Rs. 18, 20
Oil cake Mill Rs. 13, 14
Mug green Rs. 16, 18
Mung black Rs. 12, 14
Jawar Rs. 14, 16
Bajra Rs. 17, 18
Macca Rs. 10, 12
Jangeri Rs. 30, 35
Lental Rs. 16, 17
Dhana Rs. 30, 32
Chillies Rs. 70, 80
Ajwan Rs. 18, 20
Cotton Seed Rs. 12, 14
Capas Malvi Rs. 40, 45
Kapas Nimari Rs. 38, 42
Ghee Rs. 240
Cotton Malvi per Boza of 4 Mond Bengal. Rs. 75, 85
Cotton Nemari per Boza Rs. 70, 75
Cotton Broach opening per Khandi of 784 lbs. Rs. 217
Cotton Broach closing Rs. 217
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 seers Rs. 10
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 seers Rs. 11
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 seers per bag Rs. 7/8
Wheat Flour Chappad per bag 40 seers Rs. 3.

Satan per Than.—

Hukumchand Rs. 4
Indore Malwa Rs. 4/2
Bhandari Rs. 3/15
State Rs. 3/2
Rajkumar Rs. 3/10
Swadeshi Rs. 3

Shares:—

100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. Lessee State Mills Rs. 50
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 63/8
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 178
100 Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd. (ordinary) Rs. 129
100 Kalyanmal Mills preference Rs. 116
100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 53
100 Swadeshi cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 4
100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 101
100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 135/8
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 12/8
25 United Profitable Agriculturist Ltd. Rs. 20
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. Rs. 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 33/4
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. Rs. 13/8
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Re. 1

Bullions:—

Bold Bar per Tola Rs. 36/6
Silver Pat Rs. 54/12 per hundred tola.
Kadawal Rs. 47
Indian Pat Rs. 52

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 30.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Dec Aug.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Sept-Dec. 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK

B C Rate T T 271
Banks selling T T 269
Banks buying T T 266 1/2

PARIS

Banks selling T T 564
Banks buying T T 574

JAPAN

Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM

Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA

Banks selling D D 54 1/4

HONGKONG

Banks selling D D 88 1/2

SHANGHAI

Banks selling D D 81 1/2

SINGAPORE

Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN

Banks selling D D 91

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.93 3/4 28th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 30th inst.
Java/London 7.23 30th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 15/16 30th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 30th inst.
London/Paris 74.94 28th inst.
London/Belgium 29.31 1/2 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.18 1/2 28th inst
London/Berlin 12.27 1/2 28th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 28th inst.
London/New York 4.93 5/16 28th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.26 3/4 28th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold 27-0-11 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent. 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent. 27th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 4 per cent.
3 mos 3/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GERMANY'S TRADE BALANCE

Still Further Improvement Shown

BERLIN (By Mail)

The balance of trade in Germany's favour showed a further improvement in November, according to figures just made public.

Imports during the month totalled 346,000,000 marks (£17,300,000 at par), and exports 397,000,000 marks (£19,850,000), a surplus of 51,000,000 marks (£2,550,000).

During the first nine months of the year, Germany successively reduced the adverse balance of trade, and in October eliminated it entirely by showing a surplus of exports over imports of 55,000,000 marks (£2,750,000).

CASTORSEED & COTTONSEED

Bombay, Dec. 30.

The market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Price fluctuations were narrow in the absence of any important business.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cottonseed January	3	5	3
Cottonseed May	24	6	0
Castorseed May	7	6	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

	Cwts.
Wheat	114,845
Linseed	36,333
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	89
Gingellyseed	8,704
Groundnuts	67,757
Castorseeds	1,667
Rice	56,305
Myrabollams	4,126
Cottonseed	27,215
Mowraseed	201
Gram	7,635
Joowar	1,653
Maize	61
Barley	1,730
Bajree	7,097
Coal	3,460
	Tons.

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

(in thousands)

New York, Dec. 27.

	Season to-date	This week	Season to-date 1934-35
Total in sight (excluding linters)	9,268	361	6,035
Forwarded to American Mills includnig Canada & other America (excluding linters)	3,064	189	2,357
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,446	213	2,439
Of which to Japan	906	90	898
Of which to China	24	—	45
Of which to Great Britain	791	21	362
Of which to Germany	469	23	212
Stock at New York	—	5	—
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,820	—
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	—	1,382	—
World's visible supply	—	8,371	—
Of which American cotton	—	6,989	—
Forwarded to American Mills (excluding linters)	5,385	273	4,536
Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,478	126	3,269

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 217/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 216/6 on scattered liquidation.

There was restricted turnover and the market was flat.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and the local market remained quiet at Rs. 216/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 217
Oomra D/J Rs. 198/4
Oomra March Rs. 196/4
Bengal D/J Rs. 144/4
Bengal March Rs. 143/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec 30

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG
M G—				
Bengal U P	...	156	153	150
Punjab	...	153	153	150
Oomra No. 3	212	209	206	203
C P No. 1	226	223	220	217
C P No. 2	218	215	212	209

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	159
Bengal Fine	...	152
C.P. 1 Fine	203/206	220
C. P. 2 Fine	200/203	213
Arvi Fine	...	213
Ellichpur Fine	...	210
Berar Fine	192/194	207
Khamgaon Fine	...	208
Mulkapur Fine	...	205
Khandesh Fine	188/191	200
Jalna/Sailu	...	202
Burwah/Sanavad	193/196	208
Mathia Fine	...	200
Punjab/American	...	237/242
Sindh-American	...	237/242
Cambodia	277/282	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	247/252	...
Compta Good	252/257	...
Westerns	237/242	...
Kampala	355/357	...
Busoga	352/354	...
Jinja	337/342	...
New Manza	322/327	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept 4 days	This year.
Khandesh	6,591	66,573
Central India	4,457	39,309
Barsi and Nagar	3,228	34,444
Hyderabad-Gaorani	347	4,005
Berar	3,873	46,101
Central Provinces	1,616	15,460
Total Oomras	20,115	205,892
Dholera	409	15,434
N.-W. Provinces	1,238	43,014
Rajputana	601	26,270
Sind-Punjab	6,541	138,310
Broach	2	3,189
Coompta and Dharwar	210	8,729
Westerns-Northerns	336	12,319
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	6,633
Persian	...	8
American	...	6,835
Egyptian and African	1,342	80,797
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	30,849	547,929

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 26th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales	27-12-35	This year.
Europe	3,279	98,707
Japan and China	10,800	249,323
Coast Ports	175	10,154
Up-country by Rail	...	70,959
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	22,820
Total	14,254	451,963

COTTON TEJIMANDI

Bombay, Dec 30

Broach A/M—
New Yearly Tejimandi on Rs. 17
New Yearly Teji on Rs. 250 Rs. 2
New Yearly Mandi on Rs. 200 Rs. 3
Monthly Tejimandi Rs. 7 1/2
Monthly Rs. 5 difference Teji Rs. 2
Monthly Rs. 5 difference Mandi Rs. 2
Monthly Rs. 10 difference Teji Re. 1
Monthly Rs. 10 difference Mandi Re. 1

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 28-12-35	5479000	3387000
Receipts yesterday 28-12-35	28000	5000
Exports to date 28-12-35	3340000	2409000
Stock at Ports 20-12-35	2830000	3087000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-12-35	1372000	913000
Stock at Liverpool 20-12-35	628000	902000
Visible Supply 20-12-35	6901000	6828000
Quantity in sight 20-12-35	8907000	5642000
Quantity out of sight 20-12-35	5112000	4332000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 30.

The general meeting of the Bullion market will be held on Friday to consider the question of re-opening of forward business. It is suggested that first there should be Havalas of Posh delivery to reduced risks of weak parties and accordingly some Havala business was done to-day. Ready silver changed hands at Rs. 53/1. The gold market was quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	53	1	0
Posh	53	14	0
Ready gold	34	13	9
Posh	34	13	0
Magh	34	12	6

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Dec. 28.

December	52.00+1.75
March	50.50+1.50
May	50.50+1.50

OUTLOOK OF JAVA SUGAR

New International Regulation

The Rotterdamsche Bankvereeviging has issued the following interesting report on Java Sugar:—

JAVA SUGAR.

There has recently prevailed on the Stock Exchange an optimistic mood, regarding the position of the Java sugar industry, and as a result thereof the shares of the different companies have strongly risen, so that they are moving now considerably above the lowest quotations of the current year. It will be evident from the following discussions that on the world sugar market in general, as well as on the Java sugar market in particular, great improvements have taken place of late. It is, of course quite impossible to predict whether this movement will continue at the same pace or not.

WORLD STOCKS.

According to the latest estimates published, the visible world stocks have now reached the lowest level, since the end of 1929, and it may be expected that the reduction will continue also in the coming year. The stocks, by the middle of 1936, are not to be larger than about 15 per cent of the annual world consumption, which is considered a normal proportion. For purposes of comparison we give hereunder a table of the world sugar stock, in the years 1930, 1932 and 1935, from which it can be seen that the year 1932 shows the highest level, but that the stock in 1935 has even sunk below that of 1930.

World sugar stock on Sept. 1, of 1930, 1932 and 1935.

Country	1930 in 1000 metr. tons	1932	1935
Germany	383	746	379
Czechoslovakia	115	212	103
Austria	12	7	65
Hungary	14	27	29
France	212	218	387
Belgium	61	66	65
The Netherlands	77	101	175
Poland	155	177	110
Denmark	27	24	30
Sweden	179	95	125
Great Britain	227	197	218
Europe	1,462	1,870	1,686
United States	469	520	647
Cuba	2,773	2,340	1,257
Java	1,474	2,916	1,519
	6,178	7,646	5,109

The improvement in the position of the stock is largely the result of the much-abused.

CHADBOURNE PLAN.

In 1931 an Agreement was made among the countries exporting large quantities of sugar which aimed at the following points;

1. slow liquidation of the superfluous stock;
2. restriction of production;
3. distribution of the export markets among the participating countries.

Only the first aim was completely attained, albeit after a much longer time and at far greater sacrifices than it had been originally expected.

When the Plan was carried out, it had been assumed that in the campaign year 1933-34 about 5,000,000 metr. tons of sugar would be exported by the participating countries; in reality, however, only 2,500,000 metr. tons could be exported by them. The proportion between the exports considered possible, according to the Plan, and those which have actually taken place, may be seen from the next table:

Country	Quota	Exports in 1933—34	%
	in 1000 metr. tons		
Germany	223	—	—
Czechoslovaka	570	170	30
Poland	310	90	29
Hungary	85	50	59
Belgium	30	10	33
Cuba	900	800	89
Java	2,500	1,110	44
Peru	370	320	86
	4,988	2,550	51

The failure to realize the other points aimed at was due, to a considerable extent, to the non-participation of some countries, which extended their production and obstructed the imports, as much as possible, by increasing the tariff rates and imposing quotas. Whereas e.g. Cuba reduced its production from + 3,100,000 metr. tons in 1930—31 to 2,800,000 metr. tons in 1933—34 and Java from 2,800,000 to 600,000 metr. tons, production was increased in that period in the British Empire from 5,400,000 to 7,400,000 metr. tons. At the international Conference held last summer by Chadbourne countries" at Brussels, it was decided not to extend the Agreement.

NEW INTERNATION REGULATION

That the Chadbourne Plan was not extended should be the less considered an objection as the Britsh Government has expressed its intention of calling a World Conference of all the countries which are interested in the sugar question, and the Conference at Brussels was pleased to support this proposal. The initiative to be taken by the British Government is of such immense importance, because the non-co-operation of England, her colonies and dominions with the Chadbourne Plan, has been the source of many difficulties. It is to be hoped, that the political conditions will not prevent the British Government too long from calling the aforesaid Conference.

PROPORTION OF PRODUCTION TO CONSUMPTION.

The improvement expected for the market position of sugar is clearly shown in an account recently drawn up by the well-known Dutch sugar expert, Dr. H. C. Prinsen Geerligs, of the probable production and consumption in the campaign year 1935—36.

	Production (in 1000 metr. tons)	Consumption plus tage.	Surplus	Shortage
Europe	8,315	10,350	—	2,035
Asia	4,145	3,915	230	—
America	8,134	8,388	—	254
Africa	971	817	154	—
Australia	687	475	212	—
	22,252	23,945	596	2,289

It appears from this estimate that in the period of 1935-36 consumption will exceed production by 1,693,000 metr. tons.

JAVA AND THE CHADBOURNE PLAN.

Until shortly before the Chadbourne Plan came into fore, the position of Java sugar seemed anassailable; the enterprises, excellently managed, from a technical a swell as a commercial point of view, worked at a low cast and turned out a first-rate product. In a world, based upon the free-trade principle, they would no doubt have been able to maintain their position, even during the crisis. But of what avail can be the above named factors, if imports are rendered impossible by a prohibitive tariff policy abroad? The Java sugar industry has very strongly experienced the disadvantages arising from the striving for autarchy, which is making itself felt in almost every country of the world. When the Chadbourne Plan was introduced, it was expected—as mentioned above—that Java should be able to export an annual average of 2,500,000 metr. tons of sugar, whereas in reality only 200,000 metr. tons a year were exported. The result of this miscalculation was, that—while the stocks outside Java slowly decreased—those in Java rose till 1933, which should not be a matter of surprise, if one takes into account that the plantings there do not produce a crop until after a year and a half. The survey hereunder shows the stocks of sugar in Java and outside, during the years from 1931 to 1936, inclusive.

World stocks in 1000 metr. tons

Year	outside Java	In Java	%
1931	5,300 tons	2,000 tons	38
1932	4,600 ,,	3,000 ,,	65
1933	4,000 ,,	3,000 ,,	75
1934	4,300 ,,	2,300 ,,	53
1935	3,600 ,,	1,500 ,,	42
1936			
(estimate)	3,200 ,,	800 ,,	25

It is evident from this statement that in 1933 the stocks in Java amounted to 75 per cent of the total amount of all other countries in the world.

DRASTIC RESTRICTION OF THE PLANTINGS.

When the Dutch East Indian Government saw the most unfavourable development of conditions and it came home to the authorities that much smaller sugar exports must be counted on than they had originally expected, the plantings permitted were considerably reduced by Government decree, i.e. to such an extent, that production for several years to come was only to be 20 per cent of the normal one. At this rate the production of Java sugar will amount to about 1,800,000 metr. tons in three years taken together. The sales of Java sugar in recent years have repeatedly amounted to about 1,500,000 metr. tons, of which 1,200,000 metr. tons were used for exports and 300,000 metr. tons for consumption in the Netherlands Indies. As against a production of about 1,800,000 metr. tons in three years, stands a sale of about 4,500,000 metr. tons; under these circumstances it is supposed that about April 1937 the stocks, which on April 1st 1934 still amounted to fully 2,500,000 metr. tons, will have been disposed of.

RECOVERY PLAN FOR THE JAVA SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Now in order that also after 1937 no new stocks will be made, it is necessary that production should be reduced in the coming years. In order to bring this about, Mr. Hart, Government deputy for economic affairs, has submitted to the "Volksraad" of the Netherlands Indies a project for the recovery of the sugar industry, according to which the sugar companies, in the planting years from 1936 to 1938, inclusive (crops 1937—1939), are to be allowed to plant a certain percentage —to be more definitely fixed every year—of their normal area. This will probably amount to 50 per cent, or at most to 60 per cent. A company which in the basic year 1931 planted about 1000 hectares (1 hectare equal 2.471 acres), at 50 per cent will only be allowed to plant 500 hectares. Owing to this proposal, which is to be worked out still more particularly, the companies would have a general idea of what is expected from them in the future and can make their plans accordingly.

THE SALES ORGANIZATION.

No decision has been made so far, regarding the continued existence of the sales organization of the sugar industry, the Netherlands Indian Association for the Sale of Sugar (for short called N.I.V.A.S.) which, according to the Government decree, is charged with the sale of all manufactured sugar. The sales of this organization have taken a favourable course this year, with regard to quantities as well as to the prices. Since January 1st 1935, about 1,350,000 metr. tons have been exported, as against 1,000,000 metr. tons, in the corresponding period of 1934, at a price which, after having reached its lowest level in November 1934, has steadily increased and now amounts to about 50 per cent more. Taking into account the prices in force for the different countries of destination and those for consumption in the interior, one can say that the average yield amounts to about fls. 5.—per quintal (100 kgs.).

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Dec 27.

	This week.
Total bullion	£200,700,000
Public Deposits	£ 12,100,000
(A) Other deposits	£109,200,000
Government Securities	£ 81,900,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 21,800,000
Notes and coin	£ 36,200,000
Notes in circulation	£424,500,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	29.79%
(A) Other deposits include bankers	£ 72,100,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	£ 8,500,000

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1935

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Preparations For Congress

Mohanlal Saxena's Plans For Collection Of Funds

LUCKNOW, Dec. 28.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, who is in charge of the Committee for the Collection of Funds for the forthcoming session of the Congress, has started his work in right earnest. He has already visited several districts in the province for the purpose and appointed local committees with influential workers to collect funds.

He will again be leaving Lucknow on a tour with Babu Purshottamdas Tandon of Allahabad in the same connection. He will go first to Cawnpore where he has already been assured of a good response.

He has also formed a strong Central Committee, including representatives from all over the province to raise the requisite money which, it has been estimated, will not be less than a lakh of rupees.

To facilitate the work of collection, it has also been decided to sell special visitors' tickets from now. There shall be three classes of special visitors namely, "A", "B" and "C".

"A" class visitors will be seated on the dais next to distinguished guests and foreign visitors. "B" class visitors will be seated next to the press gallery, and "C" class just after the "B" class visitors. Only 30 tickets shall be issued for "A" (Rs. 500 each); 100 for "B" class (Rs. 100 each); and 250 for "C" class (Rs. 50 each) respectively.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena has issued an appeal in the course of which he says that hardly eight weeks are left now and preparations for the Congress session are in swing. A sum of at least Rs. 50,000 has to be found within next five weeks so that the work of the Reception Committee may go on unhampered. He hopes that the brethren of his province will extend their full cooperation to the Reception Committee by contributing a liberal sum and by assisting the local committees formed in their respective areas for collection work.—United Press.

ID CELEBRATIONS AT KABUL

King's Message To People

KABUL, Dec. 29.

Id prayers were offered in all mosques on Saturday. The previous night the crescent was saluted by ten guns amid rejoicing at the end of thirty days fast.

The nobles gathered in the Parliament House into which King Zahir Shah made a ceremonial entry at 11, taking the throne under crimson royal standard, while guns boomed salute and the assemblage stood up and uttered Id greetings.

Addressing the assembled as "my dears" the King congratulated the gathering and the nation on the Id. Explaining that Afghanistan had been making satisfactory progress, the King pointed out that national ideals as well as modern conditions demanded continued efforts for the uplift of the nation for which times were favourable.

His Majesty concluded: "I desire my beloved people to join hands with the Government so that reforms plan of which elementary stages have already been realised may reach completion in the near future."

The King resumed the throne amidst acclamation.

The Premier thanked the King and the gathering and then the King and the Cabinet left, the audience gradually dispersing.—A. P.

The Nasik leper colony was 'en fete' on Thursday, on the occasion of the annual Christmas thanksgiving ceremony. Miss G. L. Ament, Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, which is run by the Mission to Lepers in the East and West, distributed clothes, shawls and mufflers to the inmates, numbering more than 150.

JUBILEE SCENES IN PICTUR

A spinning competition was organized at Tamba-Kanta on Saturday, under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee. Photo shows some of the competitors.

A public cosmopolitan dinner, in which the food-stuffs used were all products of tries, was held at Khar on Sunday evening under the auspices of the local Congress

Women volunteers in their Kesari-Sarees formed an extremely picturesque element in the huge Congress Jubilee procession that marched through the streets of Bombay on Saturday.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu unveiling the portrait of Baboo Genu—the martyr, who lost h the Satyagraha days, by being crushed under a lorry at the "C" Ward District Co mittee's Office.

Congress Jubilee: Third Day

LEST WE FORGET

Mrs. Naidu Unveils Portrait Of Babu Genu

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Third Day of the Congress Jubilee Celebrations commenced on Monday with the unfurling of the Tri-colour Flag by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Ex-President of the Indian National Congress, at the Fort Congress Committee office.

Mrs. Naidu, later unveiled the portrait of Babu Genu, the volunteer, who was run over by a Lorry carrying foreign cloth in 1930, during the Civil Disobedience Movement, at the "C" Ward District Congress Committee office.

Elaborate arrangements had been made for the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Babu Genu. Several Volunteer Corps and Bands were on duty.

Mr. Nagindas Master, President of the "C" Ward Congress Committee, in requesting Mrs. Naidu to unveil the portrait said that the history of nations was writ with the blood of martyrs. The history of every nation was nothing but the life story and struggle of the martyrs. The speaker then gave a brief sketch of Babu Genu's life and how he came to be killed by a lorry while he was offering Satyagraha at Hanuman Lane.

Mrs. Naidu, who made a stirring speech, after unveiling the portrait asked the people to follow the example of Babu Genu who gave his life fighting for the country. Mrs. Naidu quoted a Negro patriot and asked Indians "always to look up, never to look down, look forward never look backward and work and strive hard for Indian Independence. No nation had won its freedom without labour."

Mrs. Naidu was then garlanded and the function came to a close amidst much cheering.

Flag Unfurled in "A" Ward.

Prominent among those present at the "A" Ward office when the Flag was unfurled were Mr. and Mrs. Mulraj Karsondas, Mrs. Bhatia, Mr. Ambaram Talakchand and others. After the volunteers had saluted the Flag Mrs. Naidu addressing those present exhorted them always to guard the honour of the Flag, which was the symbol of Indian aspirations.

She referred to those who had already suffered in defending the honour of the Flag and said that it was considered an incumbent duty of every member of a nation to lay down his life, if ne-

(Continued on Page 0, Col. 1).

WAY FOR WORLD PEACE

India Must Try Non-Violence For Achieving Freedom, Says Bhulabhai

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

A mammoth meeting was held in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Congress. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai presiding.

Mr. Desai traced the history of the Congress for the last 50 years and narrated the great hardships which the Congress has had to face. During the last fifteen years, he said, Mahatmaji was leading the Congress. He had brought a tremendous awakening in the minds of the people. Experiments of Satyagraha were novel and nowhere tried except in India. But the result of Satyagraha proved beyond doubt that there was every reason to be satisfied. Whatever was achieved through our non-violent struggle compared favourably with what would have been gained if the fight for freedom was carried with weapons. Whether the world accepted this novel experiment of truth and non-violence or not, India must try it for the achievement of her independence.

"I am sure and certain," concluded the speaker, "that if the world wants international peace and goodwill and understanding, it cannot achieve these without recourse to this theory of truth and non-violence."—United Press.

Babu Rajendra Prasad visited the Industrial Fair at Gowalia Tank on Sunday shows him with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Naidu and the organisers of t

RAJEN BABU VISITS INDUSTRIES FAIR

President Evinces Keen Interest In Exhibition

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, paid a visit to the First Indian Industries Fair at the Gowalia Tank Maidan last evening.

They were shown round each stall by Mr. G. S. Ranade, the organiser of the Fair, who explained to the distinguished visitors everything that was to be told about the exhib

The Congress other leaders to the Exhibition satisfaction in which the Fair

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